The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3476. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FRON CHARLESTON.

The Yellow Fever Raging in the City.

Three Rebel Rams Ready for Service.

THE NASHVILLE IN STONO INLET.

An Iron-Plated Steamer Runs the Blockade.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from on board the United States steamer *South Carolina*, off Charleston, under date of Oct. 18, as follows:

"The British frigate *Racer*, by permission of Flag-officer GREEN, entered Charleston harbor, and took away, as a passenger, the British Consul.

The Consul says that the rebels have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are all ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day to arrive from England in an iron-plated steamer.

He also reports the rebel steamer *Nashville* lying at the mouth of Stono Inlet, six miles from Charleston, watching for a chance to run out.

He reports that there were over two hundred cases of yellow fever at Charleston when he left."

The same correspondent, under date of Oct. 19, writes as follows:

"About 10 o'clock last night heavy firing was heard to the northward, which continued for half an hour. From the sound of the guns the firing was judged to be about eight miles off.

This morning a boat arrived from the flagship, informing us that a vessel had ran the blockade during the night, and the firing heard was from the *Flambeau*, which got under way before the steamer ran the line of the blockade and attempted to stop her, but she took not the slightest notice of the *Flambeau*, which fired twenty-two shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron-plated, and very thick at that, or the *Flambeau's* rifle shots would have gone through her; but she did not seem to mind them, and kept on up the channel and run in. It is thought that she is the vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates for the rams, and, if so, we must expect some hot work before long, unless we have something here besides wooden ships to contend with them."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WARRENTON.

Gen. McClellan's Removal—The Feeling in the Army—No Resignations and no Mutiny—No Fall Campaign Intended by Gen. McClellan—Gen. Burnside's Feelings.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

Having been many miles in the advance, and far away from all sources of intelligence, when the order removing Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command or the army of the Potomac, and assigning Gen. BURNSIDE to his place, was issued, I arrive here at headquarters a little *après coup*, and can, by consequence, give you only the second impressions produced by this important military measure. But though the storm subsides, the ocean will work a long while; and this great army still rocks and rolls under the tumult of conflicting feeling caused by the event. You may, however, now make yourselves sure of one thing: all its effect will be purely of the nature of *feeling*. It will diminish the army of the Potomac by only one man and his personal staff—there will be no resignations on account of the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Already that acquiescence which follows an accomplished fact, is rapidly merging the old order in the new. It is a different spirit from, "The King is dead—long live the King,"—a foolish phrase which I hear repeated by some with a sneer and an ill-concealed animus. It is that same prompt, intelligent, self-sacrificing obedience to the will of the constituted authority, that has already been our salvation in many a dark and trying hour.

There could, in fact, have been no higher test of the living patriotism of our citizen-soldiers than their behavior on this occasion. Without going back over the retrospect of causes that have produced this feeling, there is no doubt whatever that the Army of the Potomac has felt in Gen. MCCLELLAN an amount of confidence such as it has felt in no other commander, and which any other than the man named to the high office would have found it hard indeed to inspire. This state of mind is, I own, a phenomenon in its way, and rationally explicable only from the strange series of events that have occurred during this war; nevertheless it has been a fact—or at least a fiction with all the force of a fact—and one that has embarrassed the Government and bedeviled the nation. And yet when this idol is, without a syllable of explanation, removed by a mandate from Washington, not a symptom of mutiny or rebellious spirit appears. Gen. BURNSIDE, I can assure you, takes command of no demoralized or discontented army; and though a feeling of strangeness, a certain amount of irritation and a good deal of noisy vaporing are inevitable, the present head of the army is hardly the man to allow these much time to solidify or ferment. We all expect that active work will presently absorb the minds of all men in the mighty business before the nation and recall both the army and the people from the fatal coils in which they have been of late entangled.

Of course, all intelligent men here assume that a measure so important would not have been taken without good and sufficient reason. If, as I have to-day heard, high military authorities at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters here boldly assert, the act is simply a piece of spite and revenge for the results of the elections, there would be some color, indeed, for the averment which they loudly put forth, that it is an act of foul treason to the army and the country. I take it, however, that the order itself, together with all that appears strange and incomprehensible in the terms of the order, has its justification, and that the President will ere long make this public. It is not necessary to assume, for the measure, the truth of whisperings, now made with reference to the late Commanding-General, that whiten the lips. The disposition now made of him would not, in that case, have been the disposition made. Neither is it necessary to take into account that fatal and ruinous antagonism whereby all those tendencies and elements that make toward disorganization and submission to the rebellion, as if by some elective affinity, cluster around the name of MCCLELLAN. There are purely military considerations that, to me, of themselves, sufficiently explain his removal. You will remember I put it on record, at the time, when, a fortnight ago, the first movement of the army was made from Maryland into Virginia, that Gen. MCCLELLAN was entering upon a campaign in which he had no faith—that the advance was made against his will, against his protestations, and on the imperative order of the President. Not only is this fact (which I had the means of knowing from sources that put it beyond a doubt) entirely true; but that other statement which I have more lately made in the face of *apparent* facts is also true: —the movement of the army has not been toward Richmond; but toward Winter quarters. The one *positive* conviction which I have found at headquarters, where a spirit of universal indifferentism and skepticism seems to reign, is that a Fall campaign would be inconvenient, uncomfortable and absurd. Gen. MCCLELLAN and his surroundings have repeatedly argued, and *proved* in their own way that the pursuit of the rebel army on to Richmond this Fall, with the prodigious amount of transportation required and the enormous line necessary to be protected, was impracticable and impossible; and that if any advance were to be made, it should be made again by way of the Peninsula, whence Gen. MCCLELLAN was forced away against his will. The nation's life trembles in the balance. No longer in the dark, but in the open day, the plotters are at work. *Something must be done*; and the Commanding General, intrenched behind impregnable bulwarks of mathematics, proves that *nothing can be done*. In the meanwhile the term for the fine weather and fine roads is rapidly slipping by; fifteen days are occupied in moving the army as many miles; and the time is drawing nigh when it will be really true that nothing can be done, or at least when anything that *is* done will be done at enormous disadvantage. It was necessary, at all hazards, to extricate the nation from this perilous coil. The President has done so by a stern exercise of his power as Commander-in-Chief. Let us hope the event may justify the change.

It is no secret here that to the General on whose shoulders is thus thrust the heavy burden of the conduct of the army in this crisis, the great responsibility comes most undesired. Cherishing a high respect for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S strategic, mathematical and engineering talent, and bound to him by the ties of a long personal affection, Gen. BURNSIDE shrinks from superseding a man who, while a friend, he also unfeignedly regards as his superior in ability. Congratulated on his elevation by an acquaintance yesterday at the hotel, BURNSIDE firmly replied, "That, sir, is the last thing on which I wish to be congratulated." When, on Friday at midnight, the order assigning him to the command was brought from Washington he was deeply moved, and, going over immediately to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, they sat up together in consultation during the whole night. This morning early I saw him walking up and down the balcony of the hotel which he makes his headquarters, in an absorbed, distraught condition, seemingly overwhelmed by the weight of responsibility resting upon him.

I have faith to believe, however, that this shrinking arises from no organic weakness, but is rather a proof of a high and noble nature. BURNSIDE is a man in whom the moral qualities are peculiarly developed. A profound sense of duty, and an intense solicitude touching what is committed to his charge, constantly possess him. He is, however, I think, of a temper to whom great trusts will presently bring a sense of confidence and of power. Beautiful and noble in person, the ideal soldier in make and mien, amiable, affectionate, yet capable of being terrible in anger, it is impossible to be brought in contact with him in any relation, without entertaining for him a feeling of *personal* respect and love. The men in his own corps adore him, and the sentiment will be found contagious throughout the whole army. His talent for organization is genuine and of a high order—the perfectly developed practical American business mind. As a soldier, he is the man who has never yet failed in any enterprise he has undertaken. Plucky, persevering —a steady white heat of energy—he is the man of all men to *put things through*. He is probably strongest, too, precisely at that point where MCCLELLAN is weakest—in the temperament that follows up and the talent that turns success into victory. Measured in the order of pure intellect, BURNSIDE has no claims to first rank. His faculties are of a practical, organizing kind, such as the soldier wants. He is a first-rate second-rate man. But, all in all, I register my conviction that there has, during the war, arisen no man so well fitted, in every respect, to fill the position now intrusted to him.

Up to the present time Gen. MCCLELLAN still remains here. He does so at the earnest solicitation of Gen. BURNSIDE, and for the purpose of aiding him in getting the reins fully into his grasp. All his papers—everything relating to the army and the campaign—have been turned over to the new Commander; and it is understood that four Chiefs of Departments—Gen. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery; Gen. BUFORD, Chief of Cavalry; and Col. SACKETT, Inspector-General—will join Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S personal staff will, of course, go with him. It is claimed, and to the honor of Gen. MCCLELLAN, that he has urgently pressed the corps commanders and chiefs to strain every energy to aid BURNSIDE, and do, if possible, more for the new Commander than they did for him. It is also said that Gen. MCCLELLAN is posting Gen. BURNSIDE up in his plan of the campaign; and it is claimed by some of the former's friends, that BURNSIDE will limit himself to carrying out this plan. One may be permitted to doubt this. This would be a fatal weakness, to begin with. It needs no argument to show that while the plan itself might be the best in the world, yet having no organic root in his mind, he must necessarily work at second hand, and at incalculable disadvantage. It is quite certain that Gen. BURNSIDE will be largely influenced by Gen. MCCLELLAN'S professional views; but those who think he will not have a plan of his own, mistake the man.

This afternoon, at parade, the farewell order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which you will, before this reaches you, have seen, will be read to the troops.

It is said by Gen. MCCLELLAN'S friends, that he will soon break his long reticence, and put before his countrymen a record that will be his own perfect justification, and the eternal damnation of some of the principalities and powers that be. W. S.

The Weather—Tardiness of the Advance—Foraging—Private Residences—A Misadventure—A Terrible Distemper among the Horses—The Change in Command.

WARRENTON, VA., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

The last four days have been blustering and wintry. On Thursday snow fell thickly, covering the blue ridge, from its base to the top with a wintry garment, and hill and valley everywhere resembled more the region of New Hampshire and Vermont, than that of the mild latitude of Virginia. The severity of the weather, however, has not delayed the march of the troops, who have steadily pushed forward. The nights have been rather severe on the men, some of whom are unfortunately without blankets and overcoats, having thrown them away, or lost them in the Maryland battles, and have not since been supplied.

Military men claim that this march of the army from the Potomac southward exceeds in celerity of movement anything in military annals, taking into account the vast size of the army and its train. As I am not booked in all the campaigns of NAPOLEON, I cannot controvert the assumption, though a glance at the map will show that it has not averaged ten miles a day. The roads, though execrable on account of their winding, narrow, hilly and stony character, have been otherwise in good condition. The distance traveled, it should also be borne in mind, is not represented by straight lines on the map: the army being obliged to follow two or three different routes, and to make long detours from a right line in following the roads. Temporary halts have also been indispensable opposite each of the large gaps in the Blue Ridge in order to drive back the enemy, who made a more or less determined effort to dispute their possession with us. Skirmishes with the rebel Cavalry have also been of almost daily occurrence.

Despite the most stringent orders against straggling from the lines, the propensity of the troops to forage on the country has been but little checked. Pigs, poultry, sheep and calves have been swept remorselessly into the insatiate maw of the army; orchards have been cleaned out, and cabbage gardens ransacked for choice morsels to season the pork. Some of the more conscientious offer pay for what they want or take. As we got further away from our base, forage had to be obtained for the teams, and this, in nearly every case, was receipted for by the regimental or corps Quartermasters. It has now become alarmingly scarce, however, and the army must also soon obtain supplies of food over the railroad or suffer. The sharp atmosphere of this mountain region helps appetite, and necessitates the dispensing of full rations to the men.

So far as the officers are concerned, no questions have been asked as to whether the parties owning the forage taken, or property destroyed, were friends or enemies of the Government—leaving that very properly to be settled by another tribunal.

Among the persons whose corn and oats were taken by the troops near Piedmont was a Mrs. CURLETTE, a widow, but wealthy lady, who owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, with ample barns and a kitchen, gardens containing a handsome variety of vegetables which no one had disturbed. Her house is one of the best in that region, and will compare favorably with the best residences in New-York, being furnished in elegant style. Four or five servants, male and female, remained to do her farm and housework. Her fat pigs were counted almost by the score, which the guard had protected from seizure, and a flock of fine sheep broused undisturbed around her quiet premises; notwithstanding Mrs. CURLETTE persisted in the assertion that she had been reduced to beggary by the troops, and would starve to death before Spring. Stopping over night at her house with some officers, every effort was made to quiet the morbid fears of this lady, and your correspondent volunteered to see Capt. PLATT, of Gen. STURGIS' Staff, and request the adjustment of her claim before the army departed. Having completed the errand, he started to return to Mrs. C.'s to report progress, but in crossing a field his horse took a notion to run away with him, and he was thrown violently on to the frozen ground, receiving a severe and apparently dangerous contusion of the hip and side. A faithful colored servant, who happened to be within call, assisted him to a deserted house near by, and when the unlucky reporter had partially recovered from the pain of his wound, he wrote a note to Mrs. C. stating what he had done, also informing her of his mishap, and asking, as a favor, to be permitted to come to her house until he could recover from his injuries. To this note he received the following "very sorry" reply:

WAVERLY, Nov. 6.

MR. ——: Many thanks for your kind intercessions, and would be pleased, were it in my power, to make you some return.

I am extremely sorry to hear of the accident to you, but circumstanced as I am, *alone*, and more than I can attend to, I shall have to decline, knowing that you can be better attended to *elsewhere*.

Very respectfully, S. Q. CURLETTE.

Fortunately, there happened to be a good Samaritan family about two miles distant, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. COOK SHACKLETT, late of Philadelphia. Thither your bruised correspondent limped by the aid of the faithful servant before mentioned, where he received a welcome, and most hospitable treatment. They would, no doubt, have opened their doors with the same readiness to any secession officer or soldier similarly situated. Two or three days' rest enabled the correspondent to mount his barbed steed once more, but not to renew his search after another distressed secesh widow.

Twenty-six years ago your rambling reporter visited Warrenton on his way to East Tennessee. On returning to the place to-day, following in the wake of the Union wing, we can scarcely detect any change which this long period has made in the town. A few new houses have been built, but the place wears the aspect of all Virginia villages—there is the lack of all thrift, and a

"Gentle flavor of mild decay"

pervading things generally. The town is filled, crowded, rammed-jammed with officers of the army, soldiers, and army horses, all in pursuit of shelter, food and forage. A circuit of ten miles is also covered by the troops. The hotels furnish but limited accommodations for the large and sudden influx of strangers. Worst of all, the poor horses have to stand out of doors during these frosty nights, and many of them received but scanty rations of hay or fodder to supply *animal* heat. Full one-third of all the horses in the army are affected by a terrible disease, which breaks out above the hoof, and soon cripples them, or destroys the hoof—the joints swell, and in some cases the hoof drops off. The Eighth Illinois cavalry have some 300 horses disabled by this disease, and by being overworked. The disease is generally attributed to feeding them on unseasoned corn.

No one was more surprised or more deeply affected by the new order of the President changing the command of the Army of the Potomac than Gen. BURNSIDE himself. The terms of the order left him no discretion in the matter, however. He immediately, on receiving the order, sought the headquarters of his old friend and associate, and held a protracted conference with Gen. MCCLELLAN on the subject. The sincerest friendship and perfect harmony, I learn, have been apparent in all their interviews. The change has produced a natural shock in the rank and file of the army, and some of the strong personal friends of the old Commander have expressed surprise and indignation at the change. Among some portion of the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the most indignant language is indulged in respecting the new order. No one, however, breathes a word of distrust, or of disrespect for the able, earnest and patriotic man whom the President has placed in command. The soldiers love him, they confide in his skill, and will stand by him to the last.

Any attempt of the disaffected partisan or mischievous among the officers or men to stir up mutiny in the army, will recoil upon their own heads. The heart of the army is sound. They fight for no man, but for the country, and wish to see the end of the war. If the rebel chiefs count upon surprising the Union army in a disorganized state, on account of the change in Commanders, they will find their mistake. The army still advances.

P. S., Nov. 10.—I send this by the messenger who leaves for Bristow Station this morning. The weather is fine, and there are promises of a warm day. The army is being fast congregated within a circuit of a few miles of this place. E. S.

No Winter Quarters—The Necessity of Immediate Activity—The Shenandoah the Line of Separation Between the Armies—Geo. N. Sanders Again.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

The apprehension entertained by many that the Army of the Potomac would settle down into Winter quarters before making a grand effort to enter the rebel Capital, seems to have been entirely dissipated since the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE to the chief command. That a vigorous prosecution of the war during the coming season would meet the ardent desire of both officers and men is plainly evident, and that a quiet resignation to inertness, while so much is yet to be performed, would be extremely distasteful to the majority of the troops, is equally apparent. All are anxious that the decisive blow should be struck. To delay movements for the coming two weeks is perhaps to delay movements for the season. The soldier, as well as he who sits in his chair and complacently plans out a campaign, appreciates the importance of activity at certain times, and very few there are in the ranks at present who do not foresee and comprehend the immense advantage to be gained in the next few weeks, if resolute measures be taken to closely pursue the enemy. The weather has not yet become excessively cold, the heavy rains have not yet descended, and the roads remain firm and hard, but the season is fast approaching when this favorable condition of the elements and the thoroughfares will be supplanted by another far less congenial to the habits and desires of the soldier.

Since the army reached Warrenton it has been allowed a short breathing spell, but it is not likely that it will remain motionless long at a time. Yesterday one division was preparing to move toward Warrenton Junction to protect the railroad at that point. The necessary supplies are being transported to the army, and when it again advances it will be with a view of meeting the enemy in battle. Whether the rebels intend to make a stand this side of Gordonsville remains to be seen. The Shenandoah River is about the line of separation of the two armies at the present writing. Our cavalry, however, are on the alert, and it is probable that in a few hours the army, in force, will occupy the western side o the river.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters remain at Warrenton. The railroad is open to that point. The citizens of the place did not extend a very cordial welcome to our troops, having in mind, as many of them related to me, the fact that upon a previous occupation of the town by our men their property was damaged to a fearful extent. It is unfortunate that a distinction is not made between Union and rebel citizens. As it is, both classes suffer. The Union sentiment is so much in the minority that it is almost impossible to discover it, consequently the soldiers are not prone to give any inhabitant credit for Union support or sympathy. The number of real Union people in Warrenton will not exceed a dozen, and notwithstanding they have been greatly annoyed at different times by our troops, they continue to cherish a good will toward us and even exert themselves to the utmost to extend aid and information.

A prominent citizen informed me to-day that he had learned, through rebel sources, of the arrival of GEORGE N. SANDERS at Richmond. How he succeeded in passing our lines is a mystery. It is reported that he entered the office of the rebel Secretary of War in the garb of a sailor. When the Secretary had dispatched his business with those who had previously claimed his attention, he turned to SANDERS, and asked what he could do for him. SANDERS replied that perhaps he was able to do something for him (the Secretary.) He then made himself known, and a long conversation ensued between the two. It is understood that SANDERS assured the Secretary that England was ready to interfere in behalf of the South whenever JEFF. DAVIS intimated his readiness for that event.

Gen. HOOKER and staff will arrive here to-morrow. Gen. HOOKER will take command of the Fifth Army Corps, formerly commanded by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. It is thought that the advance movement will be pushed with vigor during the next few days. Whether or not we have a battle, depends upon the action of the rebels. If they make a stand, we shall attack them. If they run from us, all we can do will be to follow them up, and harass their rear, unless we can also succeed in getting on their flank, in which case a battle would be inevitable. WHIT.

The Forces on the Rappahannock—The Railroad Bridge at the Crossing Held by Gen. Bayard—Scouting and Capture of Prisoners—Gen. McClellan Leaves for Home—Temper of the Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Strong reconnoitering parties have been constantly kept in advance of the main army. On Saturday, PLEASANTON'S Cavalry, with a battery, were advanced to the right, as the head of the column arrived here. They went to the extreme right, and have been occupying Freeman's Ford, some nine miles above Rappahannock Station. The river is, as yet, at a low stage, and as fordable as it was in August. This, of course, increases the difficulty of guarding it.

BAYARD'S Cavalry, with TAYLOR'S Brigade of infantry, marched to Rappahannock Station. They had with them Capt. GIBSON'S Battery of regulars. They arrived at the bridge on Sunday night, and found the enemy's cavalry, with one piece of artillery, encamped on the opposite side of the river, commanding the bridge. No attempt had been made to destroy it. Capt. GIBSON shelled their camp—the rebels running away and leaving camp-fires burning, and their prepared supper uneaten. Gen. BAYARD remained and occupied the position all day Monday, and then retired to camp, leaving one section of battery and a squad of cavalry on picket. The bridge at the railroad crossing is in our possession. The only firing has been an occasional shell exchanged from opposite sides of the river. On Sunday, Sergt. ROBERSON, of Capt. GIBSON'S Battery, received a slight wound in the left cheek, from a fragment of shell, while serving at the guns. The Sergeant seems a cool and brave man. He has been five years in the regular service, and has reënlisted for the war.

During Sunday a squadron of BAYARD'S Cavalry were sent to scout through the country, and were fired on by small roaming parties of guerrillas, mounted, and dressed in citizens' clothes. Among the rebel prisoners recently captured was one mounted on a fine horse, who had his horse shot before he would surrender. The five officers belonging to LONGSTREET'S Staff who were captured and brought to headquarters, included a Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, already referred to.

Gen. AVERILL'S Cavalry occupy KELLY'S Ford. Cannonading was heard in that direction from 10 o'clock yesterday until 3 o'clock P. M.

The weather continues very fine. No movement of the army is yet apparent. Affairs are assuming shape under the new *régime*.

Gen. MCCLELLAN made his farewell call on Gen. BURNSIDE this morning, and then took a special train from the Warrenton Station for Washington. His leave-taking has been a series of most enthusiastic demonstrations among the various commands. They were mingled with cheers, long and enthusiastic, for the new Commander. Gen. BURNSIDE'S address on taking command is spoken of in the highest terms by all. Characteristically brief—generous toward the retiring chief, and diffident of his own powers. Every day will attach the army to his person, and inspire confidence in his leadership. One thing is certain—when he *gets ready* we shall *go ahead*. The agent of the Associated Press, by invitation, accompanies the General on his way home, so that the Press will be fully informed of what occurs *en route*.

The railroad is all right, and long trains of forage and supplies now wait orders at the junction. E. S.

FROM RECTORTOWN.

The Reception of the News of Gen. McClellan's Removal—The Exploits of Gen. Pleasanton and His Cavalry, &c.

RECTORTOWN, VA., 38 MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1862.

About 12½ o'clock this morning Gen. BUCKINGHAM arrived here with an order relieving Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and substituting Gen. BURNSIDE in his place. Gen. GORMAN and a few other officers were with the Commander at the time of its reception. By daylight it became generally known among the soldiers. The effect of this sudden order was generally good upon officer and private; most of the new troops, and those of the Army of Virginia proper, expressing themselves pleased with the change, while those who served on the Peninsula are, to a certain extent, dissatisfied.

The Staff, as might be expected, make no concealment of their utter disgust with this new order of things, which removes their General, and for a time at least cuts short the military career which they have pursued with so little personal danger. There are some honorable exceptions, but, as a whole, no body of men in the army have been more unpopular. It is a wonder, as a General remarked to me this morning, how the commander should have been so unfortunate in his selections.

Numerous officers have expressed their determination to resign, though they are generally believed to be of that number who are waiting for some pretence for throwing up their commissions. Every one of them who lays down his sword at this critical juncture, thereby demonstrating that he has been fighting for a man and not for his country, should be held up to the public gaze, and receive all the scorn and ignominy which his conduct deserves.

There are many suppositions as to the reason for this sudden removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN. My own opinion is that he had been relieved from his command through failure to coöperate in a grand strategic move planned at Washington. You remember of my writing you some time since that he had been ordered to again assume the offensive. Three army corps were reported as unprepared to march from lack of clothing and on account of being cut up so badly at Antietam. Of this number was FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S, which hardly entered that famous fight and suffered but slightly. They could soon be fully equipped, however. Yet, day after day passed and not the least indications of a movement were apparent. Finally, after the enemy had been engaged for full two weeks in preparing their lines of retreat, the army crossed the Potomac and began the Southward march, the rebels falling back as fast as we advanced.

That Gen. MCCLELLAN has endeared himself to his soldiers no one can doubt, but I question whether the affection entertained for him is anything more than all armies cherish for a leader who has been a long time with them. As a disciplinarian and strategist he has excelled, but that he has signally failed in execution, the relative position of our armies as compared with that occupied by them a year ago, fully demonstrates.

Our last letter, describing Gen. PLEASANTON'S achievement, left him Wednesday evening at Barbee's Cross Roads, erroneously spelled "Barbus" in Lloyd's Map. The enemy had been brilliantly routed for the sixth time, and our men encamped for the night. On the morrow they again pushed forward on the road leading into the turnpike which runs from Front Royal to this place. Reaching the Blue Ridge, skirmishers were thrown out in various directions. Gen. PLEASANTON discovered very soon that STUART had laid a trap for him. JACKSON'S force of infantry had retreated to Sandy Hook and Flint Hill. Gen. STUART stationed the main part of his force in Chester Gap, but left a small detachment on the turnpike leading to these places, hoping that our cavalry would be decoyed into following them. Gen. PLEASANTON, however, was too sharp for him, and pursued a direct contrary course.

The skirmishers and pickets were drawn in about 2 o'clock, and he proceeded back through "Barbee" to Orlean, where he encamped for the night. On reaching the Cross-roads it was ascertained that the enemy had suffered much more severely in the fight of the day previous than we had supposed. Over one hundred were killed, wounded and missing. The next day our cavalry proceeded in a southerly course, discovering the baggage wagons of Gen. BURNSIDE at the left. Turning on a road leading to the right of Waterloo, they crossed the Potomac and encountered the enemy's pickets belonging to the Thirteenth North Carolina. A brief skirmish delayed our advance for some twenty minutes, at the end of which time it pushed on to Amissville, reaching that place about noon—the enemy's pickets disappearing as we entered. Three guns were discovered here which STUART had abandoned in the fight of Thursday. An old negro had attached them to his ox-cart, and dragged them away to his barn, where they were found.

There were several cases of small-pox at Amissville. One house, said to contain patients, was broken into, and a large amount of supplies was found belonging to the Confederate Government. Gen. PLEASANTON spent last night here. Early this morning he proceeded several miles out on the Sperryville turnpike, but returned to-night. Thus closes a week of most gallant achievements on the part of our cavalry. STUART'S Cavalry, whom we have been whipping and pursuing all this time, were undoubtedly guarding a long wagon train which was proceeding in a southerly direction. J.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 11,
Viâ SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A steamer, no doubt the *Europa*, from Liverpool 1st, *viâ* Queenstown 2d inst., passed Cape Race this (Tuesday) evening at 6 o'clock, distant five miles. The Associated Press boat pulled out four miles, the steamer answering her signals, but the latter did not come near enough to the boat for the obtaining of the Press dispatches. There was a high sea running, and it was with extreme difficulty and peril that the boat and crew returned from its dangerous mission. Had the steamer's course been a mile nearer, the dispatch could have been procured.

Fire on a Railroad.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The baggage car on the night express train, coming west, containing the mails, express money and baggage, was entirely destroyed by fire at Laywood's Station, on the Great Western Railroad last night.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port, and the Nova Scotian off Cape Race.

Important News Touching the American Question.

Lord Lyons Instructed to Assure Non-Interference on the Part of Great Britain.

Cold Water Thrown on the Rampant Bermudians.

Com. Wilkes Justified in his Proceedings.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA

A Decline of 2d. in American Cotton.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 29th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, *viâ* Londonderry on the 31st of October, was boarded off Cape Race Point at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Europa* reached Liverpool shortly after noon on the 27th.

The *Jura* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 27th, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th.

The *City of Washington* was at Queenstown about noon on the 28th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th of October.

The London *Times* has an editorial in regard to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the operations of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES.

In another editorial the London *Times* expatiates on the difficulties attending the conscription in the Northern States.

The London *Daily News* gives as a report that CHARLES TREVELYAN goes to India as Financial Minister, *vice* LAING.

Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with the French Emperor on the 28th of October.

The National Assembly of Greece was to meet in about a week, and it was reported that they would tender the Crown to Prince ALFRED, of England.

King OTHO had arrived at Vienna.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

MR. COBDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed his constituents at Rochdale. He spoke at length on the prevailing distress at Lancashire. He regarded that distress as a National question, and if public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it, Parliament would have to make provision for it. He then referred to the American war, and said that it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the combatants. To interfere in the war, or to recognize the South, would do more harm than good, and fail to bring forward cotton. As to how the contest was going to end, he confessed his inability to form any opinion; but if compelled to make a guess, he would not make the same guess that Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE did. He did not believe that if the war should soon be brought to a termination it would end in the separation of the North and South. *He thought those who professed so much for Italian unity ought to appreciate more the same union in America.* Interference by force would do more than anything else to strengthen the Federal Government, and *the cost to England in six months would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed cotton-operatives for ten years.* Mr. COBDEN concluded by reproaching the Palmerston Government for its extravagance, and advocated retrenchment.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF LORD LYONS.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says that Lord LYONS took out the most full assurances that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either a restoration of the Union on the old or new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.

The *Globe*, in a leader on the departure of Lord LYONS, says every reliance may be placed on his discretion; besides which, there is great improbability of any cause of political differences between the Government at Washington and our own. As to Capt. WILKES, should he transgress the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will repudiate his transgressions as it did before.

MORE DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA.

The following particulars respecting the destruction of ships by the above steamer, are given by the ship *Tonawanda*, which had arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia:

"The *Tonawanda*, Capt. JULIUS, from Philadelphia, was captured by the steamer *Alabama* (290) on the 9th of October, at 4 P. M., in lat. 41°, lon. 55°. Capt. JULIUS was taken on board, and found there Capt. HARRISON and crew, of the late bark *Wave Crest*, from New-York for Cardiff, and Capt. JOHNSON and crew, of the late brig *Dunkirk*, from New-York to Lisbon, all prisoners and in irons on deck, their vessels having been burnt two days previously. The next day the prisoners were transferred to the *Tonawanda*, and Capt. JULIUS alone remained on board the *Alabama* as hostage. On the 11th, they captured and burned the ship *Manchester*, from New-York to Liverpool. Her Captain and crew were also put on board the *Tonawanda*, which Capt. JULIUS was then informed was a cartel. No more prizes were taken till the evening of the 13th, and there being every appearance of thick weather, Capt. JULIUS was put on board the *Tonawanda*, and allowed to proceed, after having given a ransom bond. All the Captains, officers and crew are paroled prisoners of war."

COMMODORE WILKES AND THE BERMUDIANS.

The appointment of Commodore WILKES to the command of the United States squadron off Bermuda, and his proceedings there continued to claim attention. The powerful screw-frigates *Galatea* and *Emerald*, carrying, respectively, 26 and 35 guns, had both left England to reinforce the British West India fleet.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Capt. Horn, commanding the steamship *Gladiator*. According to his statement, the island of Bermuda was effectually blockaded by the Federal squadron. The account given by Capt. Horn is as follows:

"The island had been strictly blockaded by a Federal squadron, under Com. Wilkes, since Sept. 27, on which day he entered the harbor in the *Nagassit*, accompanied by the gunboat *Tioga*, leaving another gunboat (the *Somora*) to keep guard at the entrance of the harbor, and, under pretence of coaling and repairs, remained at anchor till the 2d of October, on which day he left, and the *Somora* entered and commenced coaling, and left on the 5th of October. The three vessels had been in sight up to the day of the *Gladiator* leaving, Oct. 7, cruising about four miles from the land, and at night anchoring in the fairway of the channel leading to St. George's, so that it was impossible any vessel could get either in or out. Capt. Horn gives an account of the mail-boat *Merlin* having been fired at and brought to, and of the *Gladiator* having been ordered to heave to. The only British man-of-war at Bermuda was the *Desperate*. Capt. Horn is of opinion that the coaling must have been mere pretence, as the squadron was only four days from Fortress Monroe, and that the quantity of coals taken on board by the three vessels was not sufficient to coal one, had it really needed them."

The *Times* editorially says:

"It is certainly not for our interest, as a nation, to impeach the belligerent right of search, and the Federals have not actually exceeded their privileges. It would be impolitic, as well as unjust, to interfere with their proceedings, and we must say that with the exception possibly of the case of the *Gladiator*, they do not appear to have materially overstepped their rights. If, then, as we should be disposed to surmise, they have done little more than press their privileges as rigorously as possible under the provocation given them by a brisk contraband traffic, we think we may as well make allowance for their temptations and put ourselves in their place before we pronounce upon their conduct. We are by no means sure, as yet, that the Federals have done in this matter anything more than, under similar conditions, should have been done without any scruple at all."

In the City Article, also, the *Times* refers to the affair, and says:

"The idea that Commodore Wilkes may intend to renew his experiments in international law has greatly subsided, and the belief is that his nomination to the West India Station was not intended as an affront to the neutral Powers of Europe, but merely to gratify the New-York populace, by enabling them to interpret it as such. That consequently the orders to the Commodore enjoin him to keep within proper bounds, and that should he, in the face of them, resort to any outrage, it will be repudiated like that of the *Trent*."

The *Daily News* remonstrates with President Lincoln upon the bad taste shown in the appointment of Wilkes to that post where he is most likely to come into contact with British shipping. It recommends Lincoln to put some officer of proved discretion between Bermuda and Charleston, and console Wilkes by sending him to blaze away at Vicksburgh or Fort Morgan.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH.

The *Times*, in some speculations on the elections in America, says:

"When we see the Democratic Party making a show of force, once more struggling for utterance and yearning for the old free institutions of early America, we believe that in that party lies the only hope of peace to a great people, and permanent prosperity to a mighty country. They have all our sympathies. We have no great faith in the early termination of the war if the Republicans gain another term of power. True, gold is now at 132, and the money crash is nearing every day, but the Confederates have fought on parched corn, and the Federals, also, can fight without foreign credit, if their passions hold out or their party hatreds urge them. Although they never can actually subdue, they may go on obstinately fighting. If the Republicans should win all these elections, the result may very probably be so to lengthen and embitter this war as to throw the North American continent back a century."

GEN. BUTLER ONCE MORE.

The *Times* publishes a private letter from New-Orleans in which it is stated as follows:

Mrs. Phillips, who suffered such barbarous treatment from Gen. Butler for having smiled at the Yankee soldiers, has completely lost her reason. Gen. Butler has by a recent proclamation required every person in the city to register himself or herself as either a friend or an enemy of the United States, and at the same time to give in a register of their property, and no article could be sued for or sold or enjoyed in any way, which was not regularly registered.

The *Times* remarks on this letter:

"It is a senseless humiliation and a useless insult to drive up a whole population under the muzzles of cannon and under threat of being utterly despoiled, to commit a sort of white perjury. A gentleman with a little tact might by this have let loose those three million bales of cotton. But while Butler commands, New-Orleans can serve for no other use without, but as a warning to all Southern cities of what submission to the North involves."

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE SUMTER.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* confirms the telegram announcing the murder of the officer in command of the privateer *Sumter*. It says:

"A dreadful tragedy occurred yesterday evening, Oct. 15, on the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, in this port. The crew of this vessel, as is known, were paid off many months ago, and she has since been in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to take care of the ship. Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. Hester, the second officer, is said to have deliberately shot Mr. Andrews, the officer in command, as the latter was lying in his berth. He expired almost immediately—three shots from a revolver having been fired into his body. The criminal was arrested and a Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased officer. A verdict of willful murder was returned by the jury against the second officer."

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CHARLESTON ON THE COTTON CROP.

The British Foreign Office had issued a letter written by Mr. Bunch, the British Consul at Charleston, touching the quantity of cotton now in the Southern States. The letter is dated 13th of August last, and Mr. Bunch professes to have been at some pains to collect his information, and thinks it may be depended upon. He says:

"There can be but little doubt that the crop of 1862 would, under ordinary circumstances, have reached 4,500,000 bales, but in consequence of the civil war not more than 1,500,000 have been planted. It is thought by some that the present crop will exceed one million bales, but I have reason to believe that the supply from Texas has been under-estimated. That State has been, as yet, very little disturbed by military operations, so that agriculture has been less interfered with than elsewhere. On the banks of the Mississippi very little cotton has been planted, as the danger is too great. It is only in the interior of the various States, at a distance from the great rivers, that the crop of this year is to be found.

The crop of 1860 was disposed of and, in a considerable measure, exported before the blockade of the Southern ports was established; but it is calculated that 750,000 bales still remain on hand.

The crop of 1861 amounted to about 2,750,000 bales. Of these about one million have been destroyed at various places, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals; the rest is stored in the interior of the different States. Much of it has been bought by foreigners, who hope to preserve it as neutral property through all the dangers of the war.

About 50,000 bales have run the blockade successfully, chiefly to Nassau. One cargo has gone to Barcelona and one to France. I do not take into account the product of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia. They are in the possession of the Federals and I have no means of ascertaining whether any cotton at all has been grown there during the present season.

The amount, therefore, of cotton remaining in the Southern States at this date, which might be available to foreign commerce as soon as the blockade is removed, may be said to stand thus:

	Bales.
Remainder of Crop of 1860	750,000
Undestroyed Crop of 1861	1,750,000
Crop of 1862 (not yet picked)	1,750,000
Total	4,250,000
Shipped through the blockade	50,000
Remaining in the South	4,200,000

It must, of course, be remembered that a portion, or the whole of this accumulation, may be destroyed at any moment by the Southern people."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Varley, the Telegraphic Engineer and Electrician, writes as follows to Mr. Cyrus W. Field:

"It gives me much pleasure to be able to inform you that the recent experiments which I have made upon your submarine cables, have led to improvements by which I have no doubt that we shall be able to telegraph through an Atlantic cable direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, at the rate of certainly 12 or more, probably 16 words per minute, the copper conductor not being less than 5 cwt. to the nautical mile."

Great Britain.

Queen Victoria had returned to England from Germany.

The manager of the City Bank of Manchester had been arrested on the charge of embezzling the funds of the bank. His defalcations were supposed to be heavy.

The ringleader in the recent great robbery of Bank of England note paper had been arrested. One of them was taken in the act of printing notes on some of the stolen paper.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

France.

The French journals are largely occupied with the Greek question.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says that M. Drouyn D' L'Huys has expressed, in very decided language, his desire to act with England on all threatening foreign questions, which, at a critical moment like the present, might further disturb the peace of the world.

The Paris Bourse on the 28th was dull and heavy. Rentes declined to 70.85.

Italy.

Alarming reports as to Garibaldi's health had been current, but they were said to be exaggerated. Nevertheless, a medical consultation had been called to consider the expediency of amputation, and Prof. Partridge had again left England to take part in it.

The Italian Parliament is convened for the 18th of November.

The King had held a review of twelve thousand men in the Camp de Mars, Turin.

The *Italia* asserts that the King will proceed to Milan, where he will hold a review of the troops of that division.

From Milan his Majesty will proceed to Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, Alesandria and Genoa, where he will hold other reviews. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia had arrived at Palermo.

Bullier's Paris *Correspondence* asserts that M. de Sartiges is instructed to demand from the King of Italy a public and unequivocal renunciation of his claim to have Rome for a Capital, and the Prince de la d'Auvergne is to ask the Pope to accept accomplished facts, and to content himself with Rome. This is the new policy of conciliation to be attempted by M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

Dr. Nelaton, the distinguished French physician, who had been summoned to attend on Garibaldi, considers amputation unnecessary, and is confident of the General's recovery.

Greece.

The abdication of King Otho is fully confirmed. He and his Queen arrived at Corfu on the 27th, and proceeded to Venice.

The Provisional Government, under the Presidency of M. Mavrocordato, had formally declared the dynasty of King Otho to be deposed.

It is asserted that the candidacy of Prince Leuchtenberg to the throne of Greece was seriously spoken of at Athens. An address was being signed at Athens calling upon the Ionians to unite themselves to Greece.

The insurgent chief at Montiza is said to have called the inhabitants to arms against the Turks. Ali Pasha had sent a strong division to occupy Arta in order to repulse the Greeks, should they attempt to make an incursion into Albanian territory.

The London *Times* says the abdication of King Otha (whose rule it strongly denounces) is an event which may prove of the utmost importance in the politics of Eastern Europe. The *Times* trusts that whether they choose a member of a European reigning house or a man of their own race, the choice will be ratified without hesitation by Europe, and that the Greeks will not create trouble by an infraction of public treaties or any attempt at present to extend their territory.

The *Post* says: "The self-constituted Mavrocordato directory is crying, apparently, not for the inauguration of reform, but for the acquisition of Albania. The revolution, it is clear, has had both a foreign origin and a foreign object. Mavrocordato and his fellow tools would hardly have ventured on a course so disproportioned to their strength, as well as so alien from the common aims of a successful insurrection, without the complicity and support of one at least of the great Powers of Europe." The *Post* then insinuates that the Russian Government is at the bottom of it.

Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister at Constantinople, had gone to Athens on account of the complications in Greece, and it is suggested that the intervention of the Great Powers in general will be necessary.

English and French squadrons are said to have been ordered to Greek waters. A Turkish naval division had also been ordered to the Gulf of Arta.

Prince Alfred, of England was amongst those spoken of for the Greek throne, but the *Times* points out that he is ineligible under the treaty of 1832, and suggests the Count of Flanders, second son of the King of the Belgians, as the most available Prince.

Russia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* publishes a diplomatic correspondence between Earl Russell and Prince Gortschakoff, in reference to the Montenegrin question, and the state of things in Turkey generally.

Earl Russell holds opinions contrary to those of the Russian Government respecting the conditions of peace imposed upon Montenegro, and explains for what reasons England must decline to give her support to projects which have no other aim than that of dissolving the ties of suzerainty which connect Montenegro with Turkey.

Prince Gortschakoff, in reply, endeavors to show that the Porte has acted with great dishonesty toward Montenegro, and states that Russia also considers the maintenance of the Turkish Empire as important for the political equilibrium of Europe. Russia must insist, however, upon a more conciliatory system of Government being inaugurated in Turkey, as far as the Christian subjects of the Porte are concerned. Prince Gortschakoff also censures the conduct of the Turkish Government in the Herzegovina and Montenegro, and at Belgrade.

India and China.

The Calcutta mail, with letters and papers to Sept. 22, had reached England. The advices are not so late as have already been published by telegraph.

A Calcutta telegram of the 11th October reports rather more doing in imports, but prices unchanged. Exchange, 2s. 0⅜d.

At Bombay, on 12th October, imports were dull, but steady. Cotton had recovered. Exchange, 2s. 0⅞d.

The Hong Kong mail dates are to Sept. 11, but there is no news of importance.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—The sales of the last four days (including Thursday) have been 5,000 bales. The market has been very dull, and all qualities are slightly lower. Speculators and exporters have taken 3,000 bales.

The Manchester market is dull and irregular.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is steady and generally unchanged. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield & Co., report: Flour still advancing, and 6d.@1s. higher, mostly for the fine qualities. Wheat quiet and firm; Red Western 9s.@10s. 2d; Red Southern, 10s.@10s. 6d.; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. 6d. Corn firmer; mixed, 29s. 6d.@30s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: "Beef heavy. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet, with a downward tendency. Lard dull and unchanged; quoted at 40s.@41s. Tallow easier."

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice inactive. Coffee—no sales. Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s. 9d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Resin flat. Spirits Turpentine nominal, at 120s.@125s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were flat. The demand at the Bank for discount continued active. The Bank's minimum rate had advanced to 3 ℔ cent.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

BREADSTUFFS firmer and slightly higher. SUGAR quiet but steady, at unchanged rates. COFFEE steady. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW steady, at 47s. 3d.@ 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady and unchanged.

Consols quoted at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The rate of discount has been advanced by the Bank of England to 3 ℔ cent.

Illinois Central shares are quoted at 45 discount. Eries, 37@38.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 31.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 12,500 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 2,500 to exporters. The market has been very dull, and prices have declined 2d.@3d. for American, and 1d. for Surats. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 2,000 bales, the market closing irregular at the above quoted decline. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	27d.	Orleans	23d.
Mobile	26d.	Mobile	22d.
Uplands	25d.	Uplands	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 312,500 bales, of which 18,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat easier. Corn quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is flat, but prices are steady.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Consols for money, 93⅜@93½.

Illinois Central shares 45@44½ discount; Eries 37.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £395,000.

JUDGE HOLT ON THE WAR.

The Importance and Necessity of Sustaining the Government.

Hon. Joseph Holt has written the following letter to Collector Barney. Mr. Barney states that the letter was written in reply to one urging Judge Holt to address a public meeting in this City, upon the state of the country and the issues of the times. Mr. Holt wrote the letter so hastily that he did not think it quite fit for publication, and therefore at the time marked it private. But he has just now consented to its publication:

JUDGE HOLT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. Hiram Barney—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 22d inst. has been received. An invitation similar to that which you so kindly urge upon me I have been obliged within a few days to decline, in consequence of engagements here which occupy every moment of my time, and I must now make the same answer to yourself.

There will doubtless be present with you on the occasion referred to those capable by their eloquence of effecting all the good that popular addresses can now accomplish. I must be frank, however, and say that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed is not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular spirit in the presence of the inaction of our armies. After an unparalleled expenditure of treasure, and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and after sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the rebellion, we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoliations, than at any moment since the struggle began. This is from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, nor yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers. Our soldiers have been everywhere panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitudes, is like a ground swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces toward the battle-field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, unless the present condition of things is speedily changed, our cause will be lost. An immediate, bold and aggressive movement upon the enemy—following up every blow struck, and gathering the fruits of every victory gained—is what is required for our deliverance. To the accomplishment of this single object the thoughts, efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in the front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions in the rear. What are the sensibilities, what the reputation, or what the cherished schemes of any General in the field, as compared with the life of such a Government and country as ours? If, with the cloudless skies, and bracing airs, and fine roads of the Autumn, our vast and completely-appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to do so? If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move with promptitude and dashing celerity in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as promptly and as fast in the cause of honor and loyalty? How much longer will the nation endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told, the power to subdue this rebellion, is not more complete than, in my judgment, will be its determination that neither the follies nor the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing.

It is this torpor of our armies—this hope deferred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty which has prompted the deplorable movement, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered; yet it is the most alarming sign of the times, and can only be arrested by decided military successes. It is the law of the very existence of such political organizations to seek strength by assaults upon the Administration in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the Union. These assaults will grow in vigor and bitterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording "aid and comfort" to the rebellion, will make continuously, albeit unconscious approaches toward an open affiliation with it. Let those who are called upon to vote a party ticket in the midst of the tragic events now upon us, ponder well, before doing so, the disastrous consequences of such a policy—a policy from whose baleful tendencies no purity of motive can possibly detract. Let them hesitate long before they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose bitter fruits may be upon the lips of their children's children. Let them not forget that, by thus presenting a divided front, they degrade our cause before the world, they paralyze our own strength and add immeasurably to the hopes, the confidence and the power of the enemy. Already the Confederate Press is pointing the deluded people of the South to these rising distractions among ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness, but of exultation.

If any man, as a motive for such a course, supposes that he has ground of complaint against the President, let him take heed that his ill-directed hostility does not put in jeopardy the Republic itself, for whose preservation from overthrow the President is incessantly and loyally laboring. What has a controversy with the President of the United States to do with the question of loyalty to our country in the midst of such a struggle as this? If he errs—as the best of men are liable to do—he is soon to pass away with all his deeds, but our Government and country should, and if we are true to them, they will endure for countless ages to come. The President, with all the dignity and responsibilities belonging to his position, is but a pilot on the National ship for a single watch of the night. Who will be so insane as to aid, however indirectly, in scuttling the ship, merely because he has a quarrel with the pilot, from whose hands the helm is so soon to be wrested? Who is willing that a savage shout, as of victory, shall go up from the army of ferocious rebels whose hands are doubly dyed in the blood of our people? Who is willing that a thrill of joy shall run throughout the entire South, and that bonfires and illuminations shall be kindled in the city of Richmond, over the triumph of the opposition in the great Empire State? If such there be, let him vote a party ticket. The occasion demands the development of the sublimest phases of human character. If, with the duties to our land and to our race which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise above a miserable scramble for party spoils and power, then the sooner we creep into our graves the better.

Another danger which is threatened from the inaction of our armies comes from abroad. This rebellion is as ubiquitous in the curses it scatters as it is foolish in its spirit. The conflict from our commercial and other relations concerns the happiness of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with a forbearance that cannot be too much commended, have without interference waited patiently, and given us every opportunity to subdue the rebellion. But unless some decisive military demonstration soon takes place, and the South is occupied by our forces, these nations will conclude that we lack either the will or the power to reëstablish the Union.

Already a member of the English Cabinet (Mr. Gladstone) has openly declared that "Davis has made a nation of the South;" and such an announcement, from such a source, cannot but be accepted as having a startling significance. If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half-beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most important railroads of the loyal States, does not do its work speedily, European Governments must ere long yield to the clamor of their impoverished and starving populations, and there will come intervention, "with all its woes." Upon this will follow at once intimate entangling alliances with the South, to be succeeded by hostilities with us, and, in all human probability, by the permanent establishment of the rebel Confederacy. What fate might befall our own institutions, amid the bankruptcy and demoralization and brokenness of spirit consequent on such a dismemberment, I will not trust myself to inquire. We cannot hope to escape from this train of events by any exploits of our navy, however brilliant, occupying the Southern coast and the cities upon the sea shore. This, though well and very well, will be but scratching the extremities of the giant, instead of dealing blows at his heart. That heart palpitates defiantly in the armies of Lee and Jackson which have so recently ravaged Maryland, and still from the banks of the Potomac threaten the Capital.

My faith in all this matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Union as unconditionally as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest shall ever by me be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unsandaled feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution, the fountain of whose being—the African slave-trade—the laws of my country have for more than forty years denounced as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular code, or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong. *Hostis humani generis*, is the designation which the Christian legislation of the United States has given to the African slave-trader.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter it and enjoy them.

These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and of honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protégé* and the destroyer of the Constitution? Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence? War—certainly one like this, in self-defence—is clearly constitutional; but, if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties; prominent among which is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict. Never until now has it entered into the imaginations of men to conceive that among these duties is that of seeing that the enemy is clothed and fed and armed before he is struck. In prosecuting the war, while exercising our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle-field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare, even though by doing so we perish ourselves? The Constitution is a charter of National life and not of National death. All movements which seek or tend to the dissolution of the Government created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conflict with its spirit and with the scope and end of its enactments, and may be resisted to the death by its express or implied authority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious charter the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors.

Pardon these hurried words, which are spoken in crimination of none but in grief alone. There is abundant cause for sorrow, but none for despair. No man more sincerely desires the reëstablishment of the Union than does the President himself. Let it be our trust that while an October sun is yet shining, the mind on which all depends will devise ways and means to overcome every obstacle to the onward march and triumph of our armies.

New-York has already sent a hundred and seventy regiments into the field. The muskets they bear prove that they are unconditional Union men. God forbid that the fathers, and brothers, and sons whom they have left behind should, through a show of dissension at the ballot-box, do aught to weaken their hands, or to add to the strength and courage of the traitors whose swords are lifted against their bosoms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.

A Letter to Secretary Seward.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: It is now more than twenty-three years since I had the pleasure of being introduced to you on the railroad train between Albany and Utica. Opportunities for cultivating more intimately that first acquaintance have been few and far between. Still, as a personal friend, and from what they commonly call politics, I have always recognized you, in my own mind, as a true, unflinching man, of upright principle.

As for myself, I cannot say that I ever belonged to any political party, and yet, since my return from Europe, certain nominally Catholic papers have written me down as a politician. Much allowance must be made for such writers. They assume that my going to Europe was for a political, and not a National purpose; in fact, they seem, or choose to appear, as incompetent to distinguish between what is vulgarly called a politician and a patriot. Of the two, I would prefer to be considered a patriot rather than a politician. Before the outbreak of this melancholy civil war, it is known to you, my dear Governor, that I foresaw the coming calamity. I wrote to distinguished persons in the South, praying and beseeching that they should exercise their influence for the perpetuation of peace, or rather against the disruption of the Union. In my own sphere in New-York I left nothing undone to soothe bitter prejudice, especially on the part of Abolitionists, with a view, and even in hope, that the domestic strife which has since overtaken us, might be arrested and turned aside.

It is just one year and eight days since it was desired by a telegraphic communication, that I should visit the City of Washington on public business. I obeyed the summons. I spoke my mind freely. It was thought that, in the perils of the nation, at that time, I could be useful in promoting the interests of the Commonwealth and of humanity if I would consent to go to Europe and exercise whatever little influence I might possess in preventing France and England from intermeddling in our sad quarrel.

It has, no doubt, escaped your memory that, during the fourteen or fifteen hours which I spent in Washington, *I declined the acceptance of what would be to persons not of my rank a great honor.* I did not absolutely refuse before deciding, but I wished to consult one or two persons very near and dear to me in New York. Finally, and at the very last hour, there was a word uttered to me, not by any special member of the Cabinet to which you belong, but by the authority which it possesses, to the effect that my acting as had been suggested was a personal request, and would be considered as a personal favor. In three minutes I decided that, without consulting anybody, I should embark as a volunteer to accomplish what might be possible on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of the country to which I belong.

What occurred on the other side I think it would be, at present, improper for me to make public. I am not certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once prosperous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. *But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water.* Generally speaking, *on the other side of the Atlantic, the United States are ignored, if not despised*; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ toward the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

This may be considered very unpolished, almost unchristian, language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic Archbishop. But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry that it is so. If you, in Washington, are not able to defend yourselves in case of need, I do not see where or from what source you can expect friendship or protection. Since my return, I made a kind of familiar address to my people, but for them exclusively, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some have called it not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast, in favor of blood-spilling. Nothing of that kind could be warranted by a knowledge of my natural temperament or of my ecclesiastical training. From the slight correspondence between us, you can bear me witness that I pleaded in every direction for the preservation of peace, so long as the slightest hope of its preservation remained. When all hope of this kind had passed away, *I was for a vigorous prosecution of our melancholy war, so that one side or the other should find itself in the ascendency.*

On my return from Europe I knew it was expected that I should make, in writing or otherwise, some observations of my experience abroad that would reach the public generally. These observations were made in the Cathedral of St. Patrick on the 18th of August. They consisted of a very simple narrative of my absence from New-York. Toward the close of my remarks two ideas I ventured to express with perhaps more energy than had been employed in the simple narrative.

One was the advocacy of conscription in preference to the dragging business of enlistment and volunteering. Perhaps some may have thought that it was unbecoming for me in a Catholic pulpit to have expressed my opinion on this topic. But I knew that the country, which I had no reason not to love, was being agonized by civil war. And besides, on reflection, I consider that conscription, sometimes called drafting, is the only fair, open, honest mode by which a nation can support its rights, and, in case of danger, its own independence.

Many of my hearers on that occasion confounded the principle of conscription with the abominable practice of the "press-gang," during the war between England and France. This, of course, was their mistake, nor mine. France is a military Nation and a great Nation, and its system of conscription, although, at periods of great National necessity, verging in its operation to almost cruelty, in taking from the family, one after another, of the sons who might be otherwise the hope and the stay and consolation of their aged parents, is, notwithstanding, the impartial mode of providing for National defence and honor. Yet, on the whole, there is no system so just, so equitable and so efficient in raising an army of defence as the system of conscription, rightly administered. If it can be dispensed with by the multitude of volunteers, of course, there would be no objection to that result. But a Government must execute the office for which it was appointed, and for the execution of the functions of which it is supposed to have ample means, or else it should abdicate.

The other idea was, that either by volunteers or by conscription, if we have a Government which we recognize as legitimate, it should multiply its powers by thousands, and hundreds of thousands, even millions, to the extent of existing necessity for the putting down of civil war. This was not expressed as the gratuitous advice of a speaker in the pulpit; but suggested as an intimation that if he had any advice to offer the councils of the nation, that advice would be what he has now expressed.

On this question there may be different opinions, in regard to which I have not an additional word to say. It may be humanity to allow conflicting brethren of the same nation to protract and drag onwards for a period even of ten years to come the bloodshed with which they are reciprocally now so familiar.

Another view of humanity and mercy is that which I suggested, namely, that the melancholy contest be brought to a close with as little delay as possible. The reason that operated and still operates on my mind in favor of this view of humanity, as compared or in contrast with the other, is, that so far as my knowledge of history warrants a conclusion, the most humane battle, in any military strife, whether of a foreign or a domestic character, has been invariably the battle which put an end to the war.

If there were any possible means of settling our domestic strife in a peaceful and bloodless manner, I hope you will believe that no one in this country is, or can be, more prepared to aid in bringing about such a result. As it is, however, I consider myself as perfectly useless in such an enterprise, though by no means unsolicitous in reference to the momentous consequences that are impending upon us like a dark cloud, which furnishes no ray of light either on its under or upper margin. Believe me, my dear Governor, as ever, your devoted friend and servant,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Some of Gen. McClellan's Mistakes and Miscalculations.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 11.

Having voted for Mr. Lincoln, having never uttered a word of opposition to the Administration except in its aid against our enemies, more determined to-day than we were a year ago last April to join in crushing rebellion and its treasonable though insidious abettors, we speak to-day for our country in her peril and not for a party in its disappointments. In showing the relations of responsibility between the President and Gen. McClellan, we shall rigidly keep ourselves far within the line of the facts, because, while we state but little which is not currently though irresponsibly circulated, there is much which we have only the right to indicate. In either case we state what *we know*.

Turning back from the fortifications of Manassas, on none of which was a carriage strong enough to hold a siege gun, in the face of advice and opposition, Gen. McClellan determined to divide the grandest army of modern time, with artillery and equipment such as the world had never seen, and transported the larger portion to the Peninsula, instead of moving upon Richmond by way of Gordonsville or Fredericksburgh, in which movement his advancing army itself would have availed as a covering force for Washington.

Neither he nor the Government had the ordinary prescience to provide for reserves, and just before starting he proposed a reduction of 16,000 from what time has shown to be our entirely inefficient cavalry force. The whole defence of Gen. McClellan, semi-officially written for the New-York *World*, by Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, his friend from boyhood, who was with him during the last battles before Richmond, all rests on an absolutely false assumption which had before gone vaguely to the country, and which has remained uncontradicted authoritatively to this hour, because the Government could not, in defending itself, attack its own General. We mean the charge that troops agreed to be a part of Gen. McClellan's Peninsular force were detained from him after he had embarked.

We know that this was utterly false, and we will briefly give the truth. With reference to the expedition to the Peninsula, the President, wisely and of his own motion, by formal written order, prescribed that Washington should be left "absolutely secure," and that Gen. McClellan and the four Generals of army corps should decide what such force should be. By elaborate written report they decided that 55,000 men were necessary for the immediate defence of Washington, of whom 30,000 were to occupy the defences on the north, and fully man those on the south side of the Potomac, and 25,000 were to operate as a covering force immediately in front of the latter. Before leaving, the General placed Gen. Banks with 35,000 on the line of Winchester and Strasburgh.

In the same way, and with equally positive knowledge, we stated in June last some of the reasons why Gen. McClellan ceased to be General-in-Chief. It is not necessary to reiterate that deliberate and guarded statement. We left it to be determined whether he had the ability to be more successful as the head of a grand offensive army than he had been as General-in-Chief. While at the head of 200,000 men he wished to divide his army and transport one portion of it to the Peninsula, leaving his enemy intrenched at Manassas. This plan abandoned, the movement in flank upon Manassas failed because engineers of his own selection, under his personal superintendence, and meanwhile recommended by him for promotion, collected boats for the passage of troops, which, when the force was assembled for *movement, were all found too large to pass through the lock of the canal opening into the Potomac.* The movement thus announced to the enemy, was necessarily abandoned and every rebel escaped from Manassas, of whose evacuation the General was utterly incredulous in the face of cumulative and true testimony.

He embarked for the Peninsula with 123,000 men, and their armament and supplies, in the most magnificent fleet of transports the world ever saw. From on shipboard he made the unexpected and astonishing request for the whole of McDowell's covering force of 30,000 then outlying, as agreed, the forts opposite Washington, and for eight regiments in addition. The only suggestion he could make of a force to supply their places was some four regiments of undisciplined troops in Pennsylvania. The President asked those in command of the defences of Washington for a detailed report of the number of troops for the defence. By that report it was demonstrated that with the exception of McDowell's covering force there were only 18,000 men, nearly all disorganized regiments rejected by Gen. McClellan, and without a single battery of field artillery; that, if his request were complied with, not all even of these 18,000 men, instead of the agreed 55,000, would be left to hold the defences of Washington, without a man as a covering force between them and Richmond, by way of Gordonsville and Fredericksburgh, and that, therefore, Gen. McClellan had, therefore, started with 7,000 more men than he was entitled to by written agreement.

The President then referred the whole evidence to two generals, to decide whether, if Gen. McClellan's request were complied with, Washington would be left defended within the terms of the order and agreement, and they of course decided adversely to the request.

From this force of 48,000 men the President, even then, withdrew and sent Gen. McClellan Gen. Franklin's 12,000, leaving 36,000, instead of 55,000, men for the defence of Washington. Such are the authoritative facts, and such is the overwhelming answer to the loose and repeated misstatements, charges and falsehoods of the last six months, which a President, lenient to weakness, and kind only to be cruel, has left unanswered, rather than remove a General of whose incompetency his own mind had cumulative, concurrent, and convincing proof. Of that we shall speak to-morrow in conclusion.

THE POSITION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Sketch of His Remarks at the City Hall in Utica on Nov. 6.

The Utica *Observer* publishes the following sketch of Gov. Seymour's remarks at the meeting of citizens of Onondaga and Oneida, at the City Hall in Utica, on the 6th inst.:

"Men of Onondaga, the County of my birth, and men of Oneida, the County in which I live—I thank you for the home verdicts you have given upon those who bore false witness against my character and my patriotism. While I was battling for the cause of our country in other parts of New-York, I left the defence of my character in your hands, who know me best. In no Counties in the State have our political opponents lost so much as in yours.

The victory we have gained is not a partisan triumph. It is won by *conservative men* heretofore belonging to different organizations. It is a triumph for our country. It embraces in its generous purposes those who have battled against us. The first great cause of our success, that which made the deep under-swell that bore us on to victory, *were the letters written by our soldiers from the battle-field*, imploring their fathers to put down a wild and bloody fanaticism. More clearly than others they see the errors which brought the present calamities upon our country. The joy which our success will give to Union-loving and patriotic hearts throughout our land will be most strongly felt among those who are fighting for our flag. We have not only given them new vigor, but we have weakened the rebellion against which they are combatting. They now fight for the definite purpose of restoring our Union as it was and upholding the Constitution as it is. They are now relieved from depressing uncertainties as to the object of the contest, and of the feeling that they were engaged in a vague, blind and indefinite struggle to carry out the theories of visionary fanatics, or of being made the instruments to excite servile insurrections, or of being dragged into a revolting war against the lives of of women and of children.

The calmness and quiet of this great political revolution will impress the world. The enemies of our country charged that we were becoming a brutal and bloodthirsty people. We now show them that in the midst of a great civil war, against the enormous power and patronage which this war gives to those in office, the citizens of this country, at an election marked by unusual order, have rebuked those who have controlled the policy of Government, *because their language has been ferocious and sanguinary*, and their conduct not in keeping with the Constitution. While the action of the people has been calm, it has been prompt and decided. One year ago our opponents swept the country with overwhelming majorities. Now, in every election from Maine to Minnesota, they are either beaten or their strength so broken down that everywhere they are a defeated party.

It is a source of pride to us that the victory which we have won will prove a blessing to all parties and to our whole country. *We shall not retaliate upon those who threatened our persons or invaded our rights.* We shall forget words and acts of passion and prejudice long before their authors will forget their own follies or forgive themselves for their assaults on constitutional liberty. We will not submit to acts of tyranny or wrong. Neither will we consent that our political opponents shall lose their rights because they sought to violate ours.

One year ago I spoke to you, my townsmen, upon the condition of public affairs. When I came home from the far West, I found the journals who claimed to speak for the Republican Party using terms of contempt and reproach toward the President of the United States. I had opposed his election, but I denounced such language as injurious to the dignity and the honor of our people. What I then said in the day of our defeat, I now repeat in the hour of triumph:

'First, and above all, we are to show obedience to constituted authorities, and devotion and respect for legal and constitutional obligations. We are admonished by Washington—"The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish Government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government." The primal sin of disobedience is not only the immediate cause of this war, but its spirit has also sapped and weakened the foundations of our municipal, State and National authority in every part of our land. It is the great underlying cause of all our calamities. The spirit of disobedience permeates our social system; it renders law powerless, and strips men of their rights of due protection to their persons and property. Obedience is the basis of all family, political and religious organizations. It is the principle of cohesion that holds society together, without which it crumbles into atoms.'

Those radical men, who brought this war upon our country by their passions and follies, have now overthrown by their violence the party which gave them influence. Having shamed the policy of the Government by such legislative and executive measures as they demanded, they now turn with angry reproaches upon the President, whose moderate counsels they spurned, and seek to make him responsible for their political disasters. *We shall not take advantage of this factious spirit to embarrass the Administration.* We warn these infuriated men, that such language, at all times demoralizing, is dangerous in times of civil war. Although we are politically opposed to Mr. Lincoln, we insist that he shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position and to the dignity of the American people.

While I thus admonished our people with regard to the duties of obedience, at the same time I pointed out the admonitions of the Father of our Country to those in power. I repeat his solemn warnings:

'It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.'

The results of the late elections will carry us back to the policy of our fathers. They will give renewed vigor to the principles of our Constitution. Amid all the confusion of this civil war, its solemnities, its bloodshed, its calamities, our people have by their ballots reaffirmed and reëstablished the Constitution of the United States, in all its vigor and in all its completeness. The war now takes a new phase. We hold up to the people of the South not only the penalties of disobedience, but the blessings and all the advantages of submission to that Constitution. Unyielding and exacting on the one hand in our obedience, we are scrupulous and just in giving every right to those who shall yield to the Government made by our common fathers.

Let not our countrymen, let not the world mistake the meaning of our triumph. It is the beginning of a political revolution that will again place power in the hands of those who, until the last few years, were able to defeat the enemies of peace, of the Union, of the Constitution. This triumph removes the great obstacle in the way of the restoration of our Union. It teaches the loyal men at the South, who feared that they were unsafe within its limits, that the Conservative men of the North are able to put down fanatical agitators and meddling disturbers without the help of a single vote from a Southern State. The doctrine that there is a law higher than the Constitution, which justifies resistance to the statutes of the land, or to rightful authority, has been condemned. Our Government has received new strength. *That seditious spirit which has prompted the Northern Governors to give a conditional obedience to the Constitutional demands of Government, has been rebuked.* Treasonable efforts to coerce the Executive into a line of policy opposed to his convictions of duty, have been condemned by the public verdict.

The President of the United States has been instructed to exercise the full measure of his rightful authority to uphold the dignity of his office, to restrain other departments within their proper spheres, and then, too, he has been admonished not to go beyond his own rightful jurisdiction. He will receive from us that which he has not had from those who claim to be his peculiar supporters—a cheerful, unconditional obedience to his rightful demands, whether they meet our views of policy or not. At our annual elections, we shall again sit in judgment on that policy, and condemn or approve it in the mode pointed out by the Constitution. In the meanwhile he will be saved from those intrigues which have hindered the successful progress of the war.

Our armies will now be permitted to gain victories in the vicinity of our capital, as they have heretofore won them in other fields of action. The National credit will be strengthened by greater economy and honesty in the conduct of affairs. It will also be strengthened, because we propose an object for this war that can be attained—the restoration of our Union. All other schemes, which looked to a bloody revolution, will be abandoned. We can now hope that we are to be saved from the disgrace of National bankruptcy on the one hand, or the still deeper dishonor and demoralization of National repudiation on the other.

To restore our country to its former condition we are ready to make every sacrifice, not only of men and money, but also of passion and prejudice, for we will not hold our passions and prejudice to be more sacred than the blood and toil of our fellow-citizens in the field of martial conflict."

OFF THE GEORGIA COAST.

The Shrewdness of Contrabands—A Commotion on St. Catherine's Island—The Nashville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER MADGIE, ST. SIMON'S SOUND, GA.,
Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

An incident took place on our station a few days ago, which, though unimportant in its results, shows the shrewdness and pluck of some of our contraband soldiers. It seems that one of the darkies on St. Simon's Island, who has been very successful in running off his family and friends from the main land, while on one of his expeditions, learned that a Mr. Thompson, a prominent man of Liberty County, and Captain of a picket guard, made his headquarters at a certain house in Darien, so he took fifteen men, and piloted them up the Altamaha River, and landed at Darien at midnight.

They proceeded to the house pointed out, and a man answering to Thompson's description appearing at the door, they seized him, and hurried him on board the boat, but found, after having gone some distance from the town, that they had not Thompson, but a New-Bedford man, Obed Parlon by name. He states that he has a wife and family North, but refuses to take the oath of allegiance; for that reason he is kept in confinement, and is to be sent North.

There was quite a commotion on St. Catherine's Island, near which was then our station, last week, on account of a rebel raid among the darkies. An overseer of Mr. Waldberg, who owns the island, came over in the night for the purpose of securing some of his valuable hands, whom he supposed had escaped from the mainland to their former home on the island. After shooting two, and wounding another who tried to escape, they captured four of the most likely ones, and left. If the Government would allow a sufficient number of troops here, we might have captured these bold rebels, but, with the force at our disposal, we could not operate successfully ashore, and still protect our vessel in a proper manner.

On this island (St. Simon's) there are about 500 fugitives, with constant additions from the mainland, who are governed by an army Captain, whose headquarters are at the mansion of T. Butler King. He has a large number of acres under cultivation, and has established schools where the ideas of scores of young darkies are taught to shoot. A large part of the exercises seem to consist in singing the celebrated song, in which it is promised to hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree, &c.

I have said, thus far, but little about our own vessel, for the reason that there is very little to say, except that our engine and boiler are in a very bad state, and our engineers want to go to Port Royal or home for repairs; but our commander "can't see it" at present. If our part in the war has not been so glorious as that of the vessels at New-Orleans and elsewhere, we have probably done as much good in our line of duty as they could have done, though the prizes have been almost as scarce as hen's teeth or angels' visits.

The *Nashville* still remains uncaught, though we think she is where she can do no harm at least. The *Florida*, *Wissahickon* and *Dawn* are keeping a bright lookout for her near the mouth of the Ocheegee River, in Ossabaw Sound, where she is said to be protected by a very strong battery, which also protects the bridge over which passes the Savannah Railroad.

This is the same battery which was engaged by the *Paul Jones*, *Huron*, *Unadilla* and *Madgie*, some time since, though without any decided result as far as we could tell. Why Admiral Dupont does not send a sufficient force to reduce it, we do not know, as by that means we could sever an important link in the rebel transportation. There are numerous batteries of mud and of iron along these rivers and sounds—some of which might have made quite a respectable defence. But the rebels skedaddled after Port Royal was taken, and from most of them the guns were removed.

I must direct your attention to the extreme rarity of promotions from the forecastle in the navy, to say nothing of the officers, especially in the volunteer service. There is about one chance of promotion for a man in the navy to five hundred in the army, which I think will account for those New-England fishermen, who have been called on so loudly to rally for the navy, having gone into the army instead.

E. P. B

—Mr. R. R. Dumars, late editor of the Elmira *Press*, has sold out his interest in that establishment, and entered the army as Captain of a company of volunteers, raised by himself.

—A Mr. S. Hueney, a music teacher in Brownhelm, Ohio, shot his son fatally on Nov. 5. It is not known whether he did it intentionally or accidentally.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE SAMUEL SHERWOOD.

We recorded a few days ago the death of Samuel Sherwood, Esq., at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years, probably the oldest, as he certainly was one of the ablest lawyers of this State. He was born in Washington County, New-York, in 1779, his father then being in command of a body of levies stationed—on what was our western frontier—at Fort Stanwix, now Rome. In the Autumn of 1780, a large marauding party of Tories and Indians, led by the British Col. Carlton, made an incursion from Canada upon that part of the country, burning the houses of the Whigs, including that of Mr. Sherwood's father at Sandy Hill. His mother, forced to fly through the wilderness with her two children, sought refuge at Fort Miller, leaving her home wrapped in flames, so that her infant son, the subject of the present notice, literally beheld the fires of the Revolution.

At the early age of 15 Mr. Sherwood commenced the study of law, at Kingston, in the office of Conrad Elmendorf, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that place, having as a fellow student his friend the late Chief Justice Oakley, with others since distinguished at the Bar. Mr. Elmendorf then being District-Attorney, embracing a circuit of several Counties, sent young Sherwood, at the age of 19, to Delhi, in Delaware County, to perform the duties of the office. After a brief period in the office of Judge Ebenezer Foot, he was admitted, in the year 1800, in the City of New-York, to the Bar of the Supreme Court, after the public examination customary at that period, in the presence of the five Judges. He was soon engaged in extensive practice, rapidly attaining the reputation, which he permanently established, as one of the leading lawyers in the interior of the State.

During a brief season Mr. Sherwood engaged in political affairs, having been elected as a War Federalist to Congress in 1812, where he took an active part in sustaining the war measures of the Administration in the contest with Great Britain. The published debates of that period attest the force with which he maintained his position, showing himself a worthy compeer of Oakley, Grosvenor and the other eminent leaders of the day. Peculiarly remarkable for activity and energy in conducting his private affairs, after the close of the war he very naturally and cordially supported De Witt Clinton in his patriotic efforts to improve the physical condition of the State. The "State Road" proposed for the southern counties, in fact the precursor and nucleus of the present Erie Railroad, and which was defeated only by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, engaged his most earnest and active support.

In 1830 Mr. Sherwood removed to the City of New-York, where he remained at the Bar, constantly engaged in its highest Courts, until 1858, when he retired, after the uninterrupted and successful pursuit of the profession for nearly sixty years. As a sound and thorough lawyer, he was widely recognized. He was a forcible and ready speaker. His ingenuity and astuteness in the examination of witnesses and in the general arrangement of facts was quite remarkable, while his imperturbable courage and perfect self-possession under every emergency, were singularly preëminent throughout his life, both private and professional. His name is found in many of the most important cases in the books of reports, and it stands conspicuous in that array of lawyers that in the brightest period of our judicial annals gave to New-York its preëminence in the history of the common law.

After his retirement Mr. Sherwood's bodily health slowly and gradually declined, though his intellect and memory retained all their vigor until a few hours before his death. It took place, in this City, shortly after his return from his country residence at Delhi, on the 31st ultimo, peacefully terminating his long and active career.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American News Rooms No. 19 Craven-street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending Oct. 25, 1862:

Cyrus W. Field, G. A. Townsend, E. H. Chapin, J. C. Thorn, W. Woodman, New-York; W. H. Morrell, Montreal, Canada; R. Woodward, C. F. Cox, New-Jersey; Z. J. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; T. A. Neal, G. W. Simmons, Mrs. and Miss Simmons, E. Wright, T. H. Richardson, J. M. Crofts, C. M. Eustis, Boston; W. H. Rigg, B. R. Winthropp, L. Dow, and wife, J. F. D. Larnier, J. Chambers, New-York; A. Tyler and wife, Miss Tyler, Portland.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF REV. DR. BERRIAN.

Meeting of the Clergy—Appropriate Resolutions.

A meeting of Episcopal clerygymen of this City was held at Trinity Chapel schoolroom, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to the general esteem for the late Dr. BERRIAN, of Trinity Church. Bishop POTTER presided, and after the meeting had been opened with prayer, Rev. Mr. REED was chosen Secretary. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Higbee, Dr. Seabury, Dr. Houghton, Dr. Thrall, of California; Dr. Haight, Dr. Leonard, Hon. Mr. Stocking, Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Rev. Messrs. Ogilby, Hawley, Clarkson, Reed, Upjohn, and others of note.

Dr. HAIGHT, previous to any action by the meeting, requested the privilege of reading the proceedings of the meeting of the clergy of the parish on the 9th inst. The resolutions of esteem and praise were cordially approved by the Bishop as expressive of the feelings of all present.

Dr. SEABURY was about to offer further resolutions, but felt convinced that those read by Mr. HAIGHT were so fully representative of the feelings of all present, that it would suffice to indorse them as the sense of the meeting. Although there was a disposition to concur in this movement, it was at length determined to submit further resolutions as the sense of this body, which resolutions Dr. SEABURY read. They, as well as Dr. HIGBEE's, were filled with earnest praise of the capacity, faithfulness, learning and Christian virtue of the deceased, during one-half a century of ministration in this church.

Rev. Dr. EVAN M. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, in a brief, commendatory address proposed the adoption of the resolutions, which motion was duly seconded and passed.

Bishop POTTER related a characteristic incident of Dr. BERRIAN's ministration, referring to an occasion when the deceased had left a large company which he had invited to dine, at the call of a poor parishioner who required his official attendance.

Dr. EIGENBRODT read the resolutions of the Standing Committee of the diocese in view of the decease of Dr. BERRIAN, which were attentively listened to by the meeting.

The Secretary was duly authorized to give publicity to the proceedings, after which the meeting adjourned.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

It is now evident that in three weeks four iron-clad men-of-war will be at the service of the Navy Department. The *Passaic* will be finished in a few days, the *Montauk*, *Nahant* and *Weehawken* a little later.

So far as the New-York Navy-yard is concerned, the grog ration is removed beyond recovery. On Tuesday, by Mr. HENDERSON's orders, 20,000 gallons were put up at auction in the yard. They brought 39 to 40 cents each, giving about $8,000 to the funds, from which the commutation is to be paid. Sailors bear up well against the deprivation. A large amount of condemned bread, clothing, small stores, &c., were also sold.

The following is yesterday's report of the squadron of men-of-war located here at present:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Supply	Storeship	Ready to sail.
Hettin	Iron steamer (prize)	Almost ready.
Eagle	Troop ship and transp't.	Sails to-day.
Columbia	Iron prize steamer	Preparing rapidly.
Iroquois	Steam gunboat	Fitting out.
Sumter	Steam propeller	Waiting orders.
Seminole	Steam gunboat	Repairing.
Savannah	Sailing razee	School-ship.
Com. Morris	Ferry-boat	Repairing.
Florida	Steamer	Overhauling.
Vixen	Late revenue steamer	Conv'g into gunb't
Circassian	Troop ship and transp't.	Preparing for sea.

The *Lackawanna*, *Ticonderoga*, *Maumee*, *Mackinau*, *Shamrock* and *Miantonomoh*, are building. The *North Carolina* is a receiving ship.

The famous yacht *America* is in the stream, waiting to be fitted as a diminutive man-of-war. She will have a rifle gun, and be made very strong and useful.

The *Passaic*, iron-clad, is at the Delamater Iron Works.

The Paymaster in this City is again without money, and the regulars on Governor's Island and at the other military posts in this vicinity, who were mustered for pay on the 30th ult., have not yet been paid. The Paymaster does not expect funds until after the 16th. Many of the paroled and exchanged Union prisoners have not been paid for a long time—some of them not since the 1st of January, and instead of being able to send money to their friends, they have had to write home for remittances to procure such little extra comforts as are always needed, no matter how good the hospital and camp accommodations may be.

The mounted service of the regular army has a recruiting party in Washington city, which is doing a good business there, and also in Alexandria. Within the last few days the depôt at Carlisle has received several detachments of recruits enlisted in the National Capital. Nearly the whole of the men are volunteers.

The Accident at Hecker's Bakery—Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner NAUMANN, yesterday afternoon, commenced an investigation into the causes which led to the fall of the five-story brick wall, on Monday evening last, whereby the SEABROOK family were buried alive in their dwelling, and a child instantly killed, an account of which we have heretofore published in the TIMES. *Mr. John Hecker*, the owner of the premises where the accident occurred, was the first witness examined. The substance of his testimony was that, about two months ago, he commenced to build on the rear of the premises in question—No. 58 Rutgers-street—a stack of ovens designed to be connected with his bakery; the ovens were similar in construction to those already in operation in the adjoining buildings; the building was constructed by Mr. Woolley, and the ovens by Messrs. Allen & Pick; the latter were to build the ovens by days' work; the materials were principally purchased for witness by Mr. Woolley; Messrs. Allen & Pick furnished some fire brick and tile; witness inspected the work almost every day; *he employed no architect;* it was not usual to employ architects in the construction of such ovens; the work progressed until all the ovens were finished; the last one was completed on Monday, a few hours before the accident; about 8 o'clock on Monday night witness was informed that the ovens had fallen, and he then gave orders to have the rubbish removed; he also heard that the entire wall had fallen upon a house, and that several persons were injured; [to a juror,] the ovens were built on the top of each other, and bound together by iron rods; witness also stated that if he were to build again, he would give more time for the mortar to harden; the mason did not suggest to him that he was building too fast.

The only other witness examined yesterday was *Mr. Edward Peck*, who testified, among other things, that he had been engaged for seventeen years in the business of building ovens, but had never before built them in so high a building as the one in question; he and his partner, Mr. Allen, were employed by Mr. Hecker to build a stack of ovens in this building, and they were built in the usual manner; Mr. Hecker wished them well built, but did not state in what particular manner it was to be done; the work and material were as good as any.

The inquest was then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Frauds on the Government—Commission Brokers Arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate frauds perpetrated upon the Treasury in this City, and to detect the guilty parties, have succeeded in tracing numerous frauds to certain commission brokers, and among the number two named SALOMON COHNSTAMM and G. B. TRACEY, were arrested on Tuesday evening and committed to Fort Lafayette. Numerous other parties are implicated in the frauds, and it was the desire of the Commissioners to keep the matter a secret until a further investigation could be had, but some person connected with the United States Marshal's Office made an unauthorized announcement of the arrest in one of the morning papers on Tuesday, which it is thought will materially interfere with the detection of other parties equally guilty.

An Appeal to the Benevolent.

We wish to make an appeal through your columns to the benevolent public in behalf of an unfortunate but worthy family. The father is now very low with consumption, and pronounced incurable, and the mother has struggled hard to support her family, but her little means being entirely exhausted, and a hard Winter before her, we appeal to the friends of the poor on her behalf. Donations of coal, provisions and bedding, will be gratefully received and carefully disposed of by the ladies who make this appeal, at No. 93 Eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, New-York. Any donations of money would be gladly received, as they are behind with their rent.

[We know the ladies who make this appeal, and commend the family referred to as worthy of confidence and aid.—ED. TIMES.]

The Insurance Companies Dodging the Stamp Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

Please inform the public, through your widely circulated paper, that the Fire Insurance Companies of this City refuse to bear their portion of the tax to support the Government, but charge the sum of twenty-five cents to each dealer for the cost of the stamp.

MERCHANT.

The American Bank Note Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the TIMES, of this morning, that GEORGE WHITE, who has been arrested as a counterfeiter, was formerly in the employment of the American Bank Note Company, is a mistake. The individual referred to was never in the employment of this Company. Very respectfully yours,

TRACY R. EDSON, President.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NUMISMATIC SALE.—Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co. offered for sale by auction, on Tuesday evening, a large number of old coins. The attendance of purchasers was large and the bidding spirited. The catalogue embraced the American portion of the Finotti collection of coins and medals, now the property of Mr. W. E. WOODWARD, of Roxbury, Mass. The auction opened with United States dollars, one of 1795, in fair preservation, selling at $2 25; one of 1796, small date, at $2 75; several varieties of 1798 at $1 50, and one of that year, with small eagle and fifteen stars, at $5 25. A flying-eagle dollar of 1836 brought $8 75; and one of 1838, a brilliant proof, reputed very rare, $26. A fine proof set of 1850, of six pieces, was bought at $14. Similar sets of 1854 and 1855 were sold respectively at $18 and $17. One of 1856 brought $13, and one a year later $12. The sale of half dollars then commenced, embracing dates from 1794 to 1860. These brought various sums, ranging from 87c. to $26—the latter being the price at which a half dollar of 1796, described as excessively rare, was sold. Quarters were then offered, one of 1796 being purchased at $2 75, and one of 1804 at $2 25. The others brought smaller sums. Dimes were next on the catalogue. The highest prices obtained for these were as follows: A dime of 1791, $3 75; one of 1800, $5 75, and one of 1804 at $6 25. Half dimes were next offered, one of 1805 bringing $5 25, one of 1829 and one of 1838 (proofs) $1 each. The prices of others ranged from 15 to 87 cents. A few three-cent pieces, from 1851 to 1860, were bought at from 20 to 50 cents, the latter being the price of a fine proof of 1860. The sale was continued by President and Political tokens. WASHINGTON copper medals brought only from 30 to 55 cents. A splendid medal bearing the bust of JEFFERSON and a variety of patriotic designs, brought $15. One bearing the equestrian figure of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, in silver, was knocked down at $150; and a Van Buren medal, silver, struck in honor of his Presidency, was sold at $9 50. Several medals dedicated "to the Hero of Tippecanoe," Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, and bearing references to the battles in which he fought, were purchased at from $1 25 to $8 25, the latter price obtaining a silver specimen, containing a fine representation of the Bunker Hill Monument.

EPISCOPAL FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY.—At No. 758 Broadway a Fair is now being held by a number of ladies, whose sympathies have been enlisted in this great charity. Amid the many beautiful things which adorn the tables, may be mentioned, as forming one of the most attractive features, the "Phantom boquets," of various sizes and corresponding prices. Their extreme beauty and delicacy consist in the careful preparation of the leaves and flowers, which, with some of the leaf specimens, renders a year's care necessary before they become beautiful in fibre. A rare and elegant boquet of feather flowers, a vase of wax flowers, a cross of corns and acorns, beautiful stuffed dolls and photographic albums, give variety and elegance to the different tables. In view of this most Christian charity, to rescue and save the tempted and weak, the public are earnestly requested to coöperate with the lady managers to raise a fund to keep open the House of Mercy, in these perilous times of our country.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOSEPH MCCAVANAGH, late a soldier attached to the Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. V., who died from the effects of stabs received on the evening of the 3d inst., at the hands of JARED MAXON, Captain in the same regiment to which deceased belonged. The testimony adduced went to show that Capt. MAXON and deceased had a quarrel about money matters at the corner of West and West Tenth streets, and blows were exchanged between them. During the fight Capt. MAXON, conceiving himself to be in danger of receiving great bodily harm, drew a pocket-knife and stabbed deceased several times in the side and abdomen. Before using the weapon, the accused had been struck in the face, and it is alleged by him that MCCAVANAGH had his finger in his left eye, and was doing his best to gouge it out. The case was submitted to the jury, who found that the deceased came to his death by stab wounds with a sharp instrument in the hands of the prisoner, JARED MAXON, on the 3d day of November, 1862. In his examination, the accused said: "I do not deny inflicting the wounds, but consider I was perfectly justifiable in defence of my own life." Owing to the mitigating circumstances in the case, Coroner NAUMANN decided to admit Capt. MAXON to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer any indictment which may be found against him. The accused is 44 years of age, and was born in Rhode Island. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged 37 years.

A SWINDLING TRANSACTION.—JACOB UHLFELDER, a Bavarian, was arrested by Officer MARKS, of the Lower Police Court, charged with fraudulently obtaining a bill of goods, amounting to $34 08, from Messrs. ROSENTHAL & Co., No. 14 Barclay-street. On the 29th of October, UHLFELDER, as charged, called at the complainants' store and proposed to purchase goods for cash. Selecting what he wanted, the accused ordered the goods conveyed to a certain place in Chambers-street, where he said he would pay for them. The goods were taken from the messenger by UHLFELDER, who kept him waiting there most of the day, on the plea that a Captain from whom he was to get the money had disappointed him. The messenger was finally compelled to return, minus both money and goods, and since that time the merchants have been unable to obtain the amount due them from the accused. UHLFELDER was arraigned before Justice BRENNAN, and held to bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—At Dodworth's Hall, on Broadway, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Academy of Medicine has been held. A large number of the principal members of the medical profession were present. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE commenced the proceedings by prayer, when Dr. ANDERSON, Principal of the Academy, introduced the orator of the evening. Prof. FOSTER then read a lengthy essay on "The Physician's Knowledge." It was an elaborate and able production, taking in all phases of medical science. He especially dwelt on the multifarious duties of the medical man, pointing out the great responsibility which devolved on him by God and man, and throwing out some useful suggestions as to how his conduct should be governed in the discharge of his onerous and important mission. He strongly advocated the instruction of the general public in certain branches of medical science, contending that this would not lower the professional man, as some were inclined to think, but on the contrary, would greatly tend to elevate him higher in his profession. The speaker was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and on concluding, was greeted with loud applause.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED AT YORKVILLE—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED OFFENDER.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named JOHN DOLAN became involved in a quarrel with some parties in a liquor-store, kept by JAMES KINNEY in, Ninetieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and during the affray DOLAN was fearfully stabbed in the head and abdomen, in such a manner as to render it impossible for him to survive very long. KINNEY, the proprietor, was arrested, by Officers MURPHY, BUCKLEY and VAN ORDEN, upon suspicion, and from an investigation made by Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, it is probable that they have secured the right person. The injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS BY THE METHODIST MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has just closed its session in this City, made appropriations for foreign missions to the extent of $131,-032, apportioned as follows:

India	$52,918	Germany	$28,156
Bulgaria	8,866	Scandinavia	13,820
Africa	13,750	South America	1,300
China	17,222	Total	$131,082

The sum of $128,450 was appropriated to domestic missions, which, with $33,000 for current expenses, and $7,518 toward extinguishing the debt, makes a grand total of $300,000 appropriated for 1863. The appropriation for 1862 was $295,147.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, PATRICK MCGINNIS, charged with an attempt at rape, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence. RANDOLPH G. KOHES, a German, 22 years of age, was tried and convicted of an attempt to rob Harnden's Express of a sum of money, by assuming the name of JAS. S. GRAY, to whom the money was sent. He was remanded for sentence.

THE STRIKE FOR WAGES MOVEMENT.—A meeting was held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel by journeymen coppersmiths, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to demand higher wages of their employers. The Committee reported that the smaller bosses had generally complied with the request of the men, but that the larger establishments, like the Novelty, Neptune, Morgan and other engine shops, had refused to accede to the request. The men therefore stand out for higher wages, and will be pecuniarily sustained by the men who are at work.

PERSONAL.—The petition which EDWIN JAMES, Esq., drew up in behalf of Mrs. MARY REAL was yesterday sent to His Excellency, Gov. MORGAN. It is numerously signed by members of the several professions, and by hundreds of distinguished citizens. In length it exceeds forty feet. Testimonials of good conduct, &c., from various disciplinarians accompanied the petition, and no objections, we understand, are urged on behalf of the people.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Ladies' Relief Association, at the Rooms of GROVER & BAKER, No. 495 Broadway, ask contributions in money, or material to be made into clothing for the soldiers. Donations of yarn will be very acceptable.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—The prices for the pictures comprising the Dusseldorf Gallery have now been decided on, and many of the paintings already sold. Connoisseurs wishing to secure the gems of the collection will find it necessary to call soon. None of the works of art will be removed until the dispersion of the entire collection.

FIRE IN A BAKERY.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the bakery of DIEDRICK LEWISON, No. 182 William-street, which resulted in a loss of about $500. Fully insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building is owned by A. P. HACKERMAN, and is slightly damaged.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—This evening a meeting of the Sanitary Commission will be held at the Home of the Friendless. An address will be delivered by Dr. GRISCOM, and the annual election will take place.

PAYMASTERS' OFFICES REMOVED.—The offices of the Paymasters of the United States Army, both for the regular and the volunteer service, have been moved from No. 6 State-street to No. 63 Bleecker-street, east side of Broadway, next house to the Bank for Savings.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CANVASSING THE RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.—The Kings county Board of Supervisors are now in session at the Brooklyn City Hall as a Board of Canvassers. Mr. WILLIAM J. CROPSEY, of New Utrecht was appointed chairman, and Mr. J. N. STEARNS, the county clerk, officiates as Secretary by virtue of his office. The returns are found to be mainly correct, and but little time has thus far been consumed in sending them back to the District Inspectors. Yesterday the votes cast in the first ten City Wards were canvassed. The final result will probably be declared on Saturday evening, though perhaps not till Monday. The City Board of Canvassers meet in the Common Council Chamber this evening.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of a young man, apparently about 25 years of age, was picked up in the water off Bay Ridge yesterday morning. His hair was of a light sandy color; had on a check shirt, but no other clothing; the shirt presented the appearance of having been burned, as did also the body. The features of the face were destroyed, and recognition will therefore be difficult. Coroner BENNETT, who took charge of the body, is of the opinion that deceased was one of the crew of the Government transport, which was destroyed by fire at Jersey City about three weeks since. A verdict of death from burns was rendered by the jury. The body will be retained for a reasonable time with the view of identification.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE.—The Army and Navy Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association have received, during the past month, 250 packages, $7,000 in cash and $1,000 worth of goods for the Union soldiers and sailors. The articles have all been forwarded to their destination.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 13.—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 1, 5, 22, 29.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Nos. 6, 29, 41, 46, 49, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 66, 67, 68, 4, 9, 20.

NEW-JERSEY.

RETURN OF A FUGITIVE MURDERER.—Officer HARVEY, of Jersey City, returned home on Tuesday from Bethlehem, Pa., where he had been to deliver up the negro JOSEPH PIGEN, charged with the murder of Mr. E. S. BENNER at that place. Upon the arrival of the officer with the culprit at Bethlehem, before daylight yesterday morning, he found about three hundred citizens in waiting, with the avowed intention of inflicting summary vengeance upon the murderer. Through the persuasion of the Marshal and others they were finally prevailed upon not to use violence, but to allow the law to take its course, and the negro was committed to prison.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that for the quarter ending Nov. 1, 370 persons were arrested by the Police for various offences and brought before him: Of these 168 were discharged; 51 committed to the Workhouse; 14 to the County Jail; 42 to the City Prison, and 54 were held to bail. The amount of fines collected was $200 50.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. Preferred—10. Enumerated, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2549, 2803, 3019, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3273, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3297, 3299. *Part II.*—Nos. 3040, 3208, 3286, 3394, 3694, 3716, 3718, 3722, 3730, 3734, 3740, 668½, 2004, 3742, 3314, 3315, 3380, 3416, 2938, 626.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 84, 276, 278, 258, 300, 245, 269, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 2931, 653, 987, 2849, 995, 2881, 2901, 2969, 2977, 1093, 2949, 2737, 2961, 2983. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 958, 488, 978, 2568, 2574, 3068, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 921, 680, 1424, 704, 430, 615, 1540, 1542, 1543, 1558, 1559, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564. *Part II.*—Nos. 1565, 1566, 1567, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1582, 1583.

Legality of Mock Auctions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Jacob Sherman vs. *John A. Kennedy*.—The argument on the motion for dissolving the injunction in this case, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was now resumed and concluded by Mr. Brady, who contended that the Police authorities were not warranted by any law in placing an officer before the door of one of these places to keep people from going in. The law of 1846, by which the public could warn strangers against these places had been abolished, and full control thereof given to the Mayor, who had a right to revoke licenses and send offenders before the Grand Jury. The Police, however, had no authority for establishing a blockade.

Decision was reserved.

Extra Salary of the Judges Allowed by the Supervisors.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

The People ex rel. Wm. Mitchell vs. *Robt. Haws*.—This is the case in which a *mandamus* was asked to compel the Comptroller to pay the relator certain extra salary allowed by the Board of Supervisors, while the relator sat as Judge on the Supreme Bench of this District. The question is whether such an allowance of extra salary during the term of office was constitutional.

The case was argued at a late term, and the Court was equally divided; hence the reargument.

Decision was reserved.

B. T. Silliman for relator; H. H. Anderson for the City.

The Rights of Married Women—In Respect to their Property they are the Same as if they were Not Married.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

David Klenn et al., vs. *Catharine Gedney*.—Plaintiffs in this action appealed from a judgment rendered by Justice Van Cott in the Fourth District Court, dismissing the complaint. The action is brought against a married woman doing business in her own name. The opinion of the Court is given by Judge DALY.

By the Court—The Justice erred in dismissing the complaint. It was admitted that the defendant, who is a married woman, was carrying on the milinery business upon her own account when the goods were sold to her; that the premises where she carried it on were leased to her in her own name; that the goods were sold to her in November, 1860, on her own separate account; that the term of credit had expired; that the bill had not been paid, and that her husband had no connection with or control over her business. The sale in this case was made after the passage of the act of 1860, authorizing a married woman to carry on any trade or business on her sole and separate account. (Laws of 1860, p. 157.) It was decided in Barton *vs.* Beer, 21 How. 309, that the power to carry on trade and business embraces the right to make such contracts as are incident to it; that, when entered into by a married woman engaged in business upon her separate and sole account, they are valid, and may be enforced against her in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*. I most fully give my assent to the construction given in this case to the statute.

In Lady Wilmer's case, (1 Roll., R. 400,) it is said that if the husband is banished by act of Parliament, the wife shall have her action, and shall account as if she were a *feme sole*; and in Derry *vs.* the Duchess of Magazine, (1 Ld., Ray 147,) it was held that when the husband is an alien enemy, and under an absolute disability to come and live in England, the law makes the wife of such a husband chargeable as a *feme sole* upon her debts and contracts. The act of 1860 impliedly recognizes the right of the wife to enter into such contracts as the one upon which the present action is brought, by declaring that her bargains and contracts in and about the carrying on of any trade or business shall not be binding upon her husband, nor render him nor his property in any way liable therefor; and as a preceding section declares that she may carry on any trade or business upon his sole and separate account, it necessarily follows that she is the party to be held responsible for the contracts and bargains she makes in business. The Act also declares that "she may sue or be sued in all matters having relation to her property;" and, the whole taken together, shows very clearly that it was the design of the Legislature that upon all contracts made by her in the course of business, she should be proceeded against the same as if she were unmarried; that an action might be brought against her, a judgment recovered and the amount collected by execution out of property belonging to her in her own right.

The judgment must, therefore, be reversed.

J. Solis Ritterband for plaintiffs and appellants; F. Byrne for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

...r., vs. *Westervelt et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary E. Parker vs. *Joshua A. Parker*.—Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have care and custody of child.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Van Saun vs. *Bloomer*.—Not to strike out answer as sham granted, with $10 costs.

Hornby vs. *Gordon*.—Application to be made defendants to the action denied, with $5 costs to be paid by each of the applicants to the plaintiff.

McCartan vs. *Van Sickel*.—Motion for attachment against the defendant denied, with $7 costs; opinions with clerk.

The Agawam Bank vs. *Egerton*.—Motion to strike out answer as sham denied, with $5 costs, with leave to renew motion. See memorandum in morning papers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12, 1862.

$3,000 U.S. 6s,'81..Reg.103⅜	200 Erie Railway...... 63
25,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou.103⅜	950 do........ 62⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W.L. ½ y'ly.101	500 do......s60 62½
	500 do......s60 62⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. 92½	450 do......b30 63
19,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes........103⅜	600 do........ 62⅝
	50 do......b10 63
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.. 98	50 do......s30 62⅝
10,000 do........ 97¾	150 Erie R. Pref.... 89⅜
1,000 City 6s, '70......101	300 do........ 89⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 63	500 do......b60 90
12,000 Va. St. 6s........ 65	250 do........ 89⅝
4,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 50⅝	100 do........ 89¼
1,000 do........ 51	100 do......s60 89⅜
10,000 do........ 51¼	250 do......s10 89⅜
1,500 N. Y. Central 6s..106	450 Hudson R. R....... 75
2,000 N. Y. Central 7s..105¾	350 do......s60 74⅜
3,000 do........105½	100 do......s30 74¾
3,000 N. Y. C. B. 1876.114	150 do........ 74¾
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. B..116	100 do......b30 75
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M. B..115	50 do........ 75
7,000 H. R. R. 3d Mtg..101½	100 Reading R. R....... 75⅝
5,000 do........101	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 88
1,000 do........101	50 do......b10 88
1,000 Mch. So. 2d mtg. 93	350 do........ 88¼
1,000 Gsh. Bran. Bds..101	100 do......s30 88⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.104⅞	200 M. S. & N. Ia. R..... 41
10,000 A.&T.H.2dm. prf. 78	200 do........ 40¾
2,000 A. & T.H.Inc.bds. 57	100 do......b10 40⅜
3,000 Ch.&N.W. ass bs. 58	550 do........ 40⅛
10,000 Ch. & N.W.2d m.. 31	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.s30 83⅛
7,000 D.L.&W.2dm.bd.109	300 do........ 83⅜
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m... 82	50 do........ 83⅜
5,000 LaC.&Mil. L. G. 30	150 do......s10 83⅝
10,000 Clev. & T.S.F.bs.103¼	50 do........ 83⅝
6,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st mge..106	50 Panama Railroad..155
	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 77
10,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d mge.. 69½	200 do........ 76¾
	50 do......s15 77
1,000 do........ 69	50 do........ 77⅛
12,000 M.&P.DuC.1stm.104	100 do......b30 77⅛
105 Bank of New-York.107¾	1,100 Cl. & Pitts. R..... 39⅜
40 Merchants' Bank...102½	15 do........ 39
50 Bank of Commerce. 97	150 Gal. & Chic. R..... 82⅞
45 Ocean Bank........ 87	200 do........ 82½
10 Metropolitan Bank.104	100 do......s30 82½
20 Shoe & Leather B'k101½	100 do......s20 82⅞
15 Penn. Coal Co.....109½	100 do........ 82⅞
100 Cumb. Coal Pref... 11	100 do......b30 83
100 do......b60 11½	200 Clev. & Tol. R..... 67¾
50 do......b30 11¾	200 do......b10 67⅜
200 Pacific M. S. Co....120	200 do........ 67½
100 do......b30.120	400 do........ 67½
100 do........119¾	300 do......s30 67½
150 do......b30.120½	300 do......s10 67½
200 Harlem R. Pref.s30 47½	600 do......s3 67¾
200 do........ 48	50 do......s60 67¼
200 N. Y. Cent. R..... 103	200 do......s60 67
400 do........103¼	50 Chic. & R. I. R..b30 80⅜
300 do......s60.103¼	200 do........ 80⅜
100 do........103⅛	100 do......b30 80⅜
100 do......b30.103⅛	100 do........ 80⅛
100 Harlem R. R....... 20⅛	100 do........ 80⅛
650 do........ 20	350 do........ 79⅞
100 do......b30 20	400 do......s60 79⅞
100 do......b10 20	150 do......s60 79⅜
300 do........ 19⅞	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 32
50 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.... 52	50 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P. 77

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Cou.103	450 Mich. Cen. R........ 87½
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s.Cou 99¾	100 do......b30 87¾
22,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.. 98	100 do......s10 87¾
25,000 Treas. 73-10 ⅌ ct. Notes........103⅜	1000 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 40
	100 do......b30 40¼
2,000 Cal. St. 7s........112½	200 M. S. & N.I. G. S... 82¾
3,000 do........113	150 do........ 82⅜
15,000 Ill. War Loan.....102	100 do......s30 82½
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.100	150 Ill. Cen. R. Sc...b30 77
3,000 A. & T. H. 1st M. 97½	100 do......b30 76⅞
10,000 Ch.&N.W.As.Bs. 57	100 do........ 76⅝
50 Penn. Coal Co.......109¾	300 do........ 76⅜
10 do........110	200 do......s10 76⅝
100 Nic. Transit Co..... 5	100 do......b30 76¾
20 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.116	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 39
80 Pac. Ml. St. Co......119¾	300 do......b60 39⅜
25 do......b30.120	200 do......b30 39⅛
400 N. Y. Central R.....103	200 Gal. & Chic. R...... 82
400 Erie Railway........ 62½	25 do........ 82⅛
150 do......s30 62½	100 do........ 82⅛
25 Erie Railway Pref.. 89	50 do......s15 82⅜
100 do........ 89⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R...b30 67⅜
100 do........ 89⅜	500 do........ 67⅜
150 do........ 89⅝	100 Chi. & R'k I. R..b10 80
50 do......b30 89⅝	100 do........ 80
100 Hud. River R....... 74	100 do......s10 80
100 do........ 74⅛	100 do......s60 80
100 do......b30 74⅛	100 do........ 80⅛
350 Harlem Railroad.... 19⅞	50 Chi., B. & Q. R..s60 85
50 Harlem R. Pref..... 47⅞	300 Pitts., F.W. & C..... 50

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The temporary accommodation asked of the Banks and Bankers of this City by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday was filled up to-day to the extent of $10,000,000 at the rate of 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for fifteen days. A large proportion of the money has already been paid into the Sub-Treasury, including the five and a half millions paid in yesterday. There would have been no difficulty in making the amount much larger, but for the scarcity of United States Notes of the proper denominations for the use of the army with the Banks. Indeed, it is found that these Notes, of all denominations, have not accumulated at New-York to the extent heretofore supposed. Nearly the entire circulation is in the country, and widely diffused throughout the Northern and Western States.

The present application of the Secretary is much criticised in financial circles as well as deeply regretted by many of his friends in Wall-street, coming, as it does, on the eve of awarding one of the most desirable loans on 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds, which he has advertised for more than a year past. The general impression is that his advisers in the matter, whatever their motive may have been, have done him anything but a kindness, or the credit of the Government anything but a substantial service. The Money market has been seriously, though it is believed but very temporarily disturbed by the suddenness of this negotiation, and the effect may possibly be to reduce the bidding and depreciate the rate for the 7.30 ⅌ cents to be awarded on Monday. Very many shrewd parties, however, will doubtless appreciate this influence at its proper value, and bid without reference to the price of Money on the last day for filing their applications.

The price of money, to-day, is 5@7 ⅌ cent. at the Stock and Money Brokers, in place of 4@6 ⅌ cent. last week. The old Stock Houses were generally supplied at 6 ⅌ cent., but the higher figure was paid in many instances; the market leaving off firm at 6 ⅌ cent. The question was one of price rather than supply. Where the best price was bid by borrowers there was no difficulty in finding money. The price of Gold at the close of the day improved to 131⅞@132 ⅌ cent. Exchange, 145½@146 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Market continued to feel the change in the Money market, and there was, at times through the day, much depression on the Railway Shares, though most of the printed sales were at about the last figures of yesterday afternoon. Late in the day, the feeling increased in heaviness, particularly on some of the Western Shares. The Eries held up with moderate steadiness, until the Second Board, when 62½ ⅌ cent. was accepted, and the price subsequently touched 62 ⅌ cent. New-York Central was done at 103, as against 103⅜ yesterday afternoon. The Railway mortgages were neglected, and most of the bidding lower than yesterday. Government 6 ⅌ cent. Seconds, at the First Board, with sales of 1881, at 103⅜ ⅌ cent., but lower at the Second, when 103 ⅌ cent. was accepted. The 7.30 ⅌ cents. were firmer than yesterday, and there was a demand, at 103⅜@103⅝ ⅌ cent. The 6 ⅌ cents. of Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois were lower. The Illinois War Loan fell off to 102 ⅌ cent., although the January interest is to be paid in Gold.

The Stock Exchange Board made a questionable move to-day in the direction of breaking up the Street dealings after the regular Second Board. They resolved that the Board Room should be kept open for a third meeting between 4 and 5 o'clock, without printing their sales, but by way of inducing the members to keep away from what is termed the William-street outside room, where the afternoon meetings are in common between the Brokers of the Exchange and their customers, and other jobbers and speculators on the Street. The experiment this afternoon worked but poorly. A large number of the regular Brokers met as usual in the outside room, not meaning to be controled by the new order of the Board.

At the latest hour the general market left off heavy:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜	103	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103
Treas.7.30 ⅌ cts.	103⅜	103⅜	Erie Common	63⅛	61⅞
U. S. 5s, 1874	92½	92⅛	Erie Preferred	89⅝	88⅞
Missouris	51⅛	50⅝	Hudson	75⅜	73⅞
Tennessees	63⅛	63	Mich. Central	88⅜	87⅜
Pacific	120	119	Mich. Southern	40⅞	39⅞
Panama	155	154	Illinois Central	77⅛	76
Rock Island	80⅛	79⅜	Toledo	67⅛	66⅞
Galena	82⅝	81⅞	Pittsburgh	39⅛	38
Harlem	20	19	Mich. Guarant'd	83⅛	82

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Ocean	87
Manhattan	130	American Exchange	90
Merchants'	102	Hanover	85
City	115	Irving	75
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	92
National	95½	Marine	112
Commerce	97	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Broadway	140	Park	116½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	105⅛	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	111½
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts,'77	98	Del., Lack. & W. sec ds	109
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81½
Hudson 2ds. s. f. '85	111	Mil. & P. du Chien 1st	103½
Hudson thirds, '83	101	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex	108
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Chic. & R. I. firsts	109
Chi., Bur & Q. firsts	116	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Mich. So. seconds	93	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	104⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Chi. 2ds	92½
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	97	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Chi. 3ds	69½
T. H. & A. 2ds pref	78	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	89	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. first Ass	57½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	80
Chi. & N. W. seconds	31	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70
Lack. & W. Bonds	107		

At the annual election of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

William H. Aspinwall,	Howard Potter,
Charles A. Davis,	Henry Chauncey,
Francis Skiddy,	William Dennistoun,
Samuel W. Comstock,	Allan McLane.
Frederick H. Wolcott,	

The new Board consists of the same members as the previous Board, with the exception of D. B. ALLCOTT, Esq., who declined a renomination. WM. DENNISTOUN, Esq., was, therefore, nominated and elected as a well known representative of a large class of stockholders in the Company.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,502,439 67, including for customs, $107,000; payments, $924,749 78. Balance, $15,066,333 89.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14 bbls Ashes, 25,397 bbls. Flour, 68 bbls. and 525 bags Corn Meal, 218,683 bushels Wheat, 31,814 bushels Corn, 33,412 bushels Barley, 45,370 bushels Oats, 2,821 pkgs. Provisions, and 527 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COAL—Is rather more sought after, including Liverpool Orrel at $8; Liverpool Cannel at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ chaldron; and Anthracite at $8 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, but firm, to-day, including Java at 34c.@35c.; Rio, 29½c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@33c.; Laguayra, 31c.@32c.; and St. Domingo at 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔. In Boston, sales were made of 1,500 mats Java, part at 33c., and 1,140 bags St. Domingo, to arrive and in bond, at 20c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in active request, and has advanced to 63½c. for Middlings, ⅌ ℔., with sales reported of 3,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—Auction sales of British and French Dress Goods, Ribbons, Shawls, &c., took place to-day, and all desirable articles were disposed of at fair prices. The regular private transactions have been recently quite moderate in nearly all descriptions of goods, owing, in part, to the extremely high prices claimed, especially for domestic Cottons.

FEATHERS—The range for Live Geese is from 30c.@45c. for poor to prime ⅌ ℔. Demand limited.

FISH—Dry Cod are in lively request at $4@4 62½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel continue active at $10 50@$12 for No. 1, $7 50@$8 25 for No. 2, and $4 75@$5 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Stocks of both Cod and Mackerel are moderate. Pickled Herring are scarce and wanted—prices are somewhat nominal. Smoked Herring are in fair demand, at 35c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day, and has been in fair demand at reduced prices. The reported sales since our last add up 17,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70@$5 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 05@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 95 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@$5 85
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 80	@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@10 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at drooping rates; sales 1,150 bbls., at $6 60@$6 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 1,200 bbls. Extra, at $6@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $4 60@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, heavy, and 1c.@3c. ⅌ bushel cheaper, to-day. The inquiry has been good at reduced figures. The reported sales since our last comprise 230,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 57; Amber Western, at $1 44@$1 48, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 33@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 24@$1 32; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 25, ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales, since our last, 141,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c., for shipping Mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@64c. for unsound; 70c.@77½ for Yellow Western; 76c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand at 78c.@90c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 3,500 bushels. Oats are in active demand, including Canada, at 64c.@67c.; Western, at 65c.@68c.; and State, at 66c.@68c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is inquired for at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 9,000 bushels.

HAY—North River finds ready buyers to-day, at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in good request, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are selling readily at $1 25 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Has been in fair request, including Rockland at 75c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, and Glen's Falls at 75c. for Keenan's Lump, and $1 for Jointa, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 200 bbls. New Orleans at 35c.@45c.; 700 bbls. and half bbls., do., do., by auction, at 28c.@48½c.; 93 hhds. Barbados on private terms; 104 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are selling slowly, at $2 60@$2 62½ for Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gallon; $14 for Common Resin, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; and $10@$11 for Stockholm Tar, ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at advanced prices. Sales, 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $12 93¾@$13 12½ for Mess, and $11 50@$12 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. The Government contract for 4,300 bbls. Pork was awarded at $13 24@$13 50 for Mess, and $13 10 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 7½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in good request at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. The Government contract for 50,000 ℔s. Shoulders was awarded at $5 48@$5 71, and 50,000 ℔s. Smoked Sides at $7 70, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Lard tends downward; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., for immediate or future delivery, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is inactive; sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $17@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State ⅌ ℔. Cheese is salable and buoyant, at 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Considerable sales of Carolina were reported, but without authenic details.

SALT—Has been rather brisker, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 90@$2 20, and do. Ground, at $1 42½@$1 45 ⅌ sack; Turk's Island, 35c. ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in fair request at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Were held firmly, but were less freely purchased. Sales 1,050 hhds, including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12½c.; Cuba at 9⅞c.@10⅞c., and Porto Rico at 10⅞c.; also 320 boxes Havana, at 9⅞c.@10⅞c., and 1,160 bags Pernambuco at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—The market is very quiet, without change of prices. Sales 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 17c.@22c., and 54 cases Seed Leaf, at 18¼c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls. at 37c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were heavier, to-day, but at slightly reduced rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2,800 bbls., at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels, at 8d.@8½d., in bags; Corn, 40,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 7½d.@7¾d. ⅌ bushel; and, by a foreign vessel, Grease, 100 pkgs., at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—A British bark, 400 tons, Heavy Goods, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 600 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Logwood, 90 tons, at 25s. ⅌ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Bremen bark, 240 tons, to London, 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, 10s. 6d.; a British brig, 382 tons, to Dublin, 16,000 bushels Corn, 11½d. ⅌ 60 ℔s.; a British brig, 125 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $2,875; a Venez. brig, to St. Thomas, 80c.; a brig, 211 tons, to the Windward, $1,800; a bark, 386 tons, to the Windward and back, $4,000; a British schooner, 800 bbls., same voyage, $1 ⅌ bbl.; a schooner, 150 tons, to the West Indies and back, $1,400; one, 125 tons, same voyage, $1,200; a British schooner, 900 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $900; a brig, 215 tons, to Havana, $2,000; one, 288 tons, same port, $2,600; a British brig, 282 tons, same, $2,800; a bark, 5,000 bbls., same, $3,500; one, 270 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 45c.; one, 250 tons, from Machias to Cardenas, Lumber, $13; a schooner, from Turk's Island to New-York, Salt, 8½c.; a bark, 420 tons, to Dublin, by the month, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	5
Anglo-Saxon	Southampton	Portland	Nov.	6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	16
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Hammonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.. 1:45 P. M.. 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plow.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar De Bazan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Red Gnome.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—Vernert's Picture of the Port and Market of Rio de Janeiro.

NO. 600 BROADWAY—Great Dog Show.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Halleck yesterday paid a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The Army appears to have made no movement of importance.

Gen. McClellan arrived in Trenton, N. J., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The lateness of the hour prevented any demonstration on the occasion, and his party immediately proceeded to the hotel. The inclemency of the weather yesterday kept the General and his friends in doors, rather to the annoyance of a crowd which thronged about the house. A serenade was to have taken place last night, but was probably "postponed on account of the weather."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs: "There is probably no foundation for the report that Gen. Lee was in Richmond, and that Gen. Joe Johnston was in command of the army. Not only are the Richmond papers entirely silent upon the report, but those here, who profess to be informed, state emphatically that Lee is at Winchester, and that Johnston is in the West. There are rumors of other changes in the army, beside that of McClellan, but the names are kept private. With regard to the removal of Gen. McClellan, it is asserted by the friends of the President that he was the last man to consent to the same—that it was recommended at first by Gen. Halleck, and agreed to by at least five members of the Cabinet, and finally by Mr. Lincoln. It would be idle to say that the removal caused no disappointment among his friends and a considerable portion of his army, but the disappointment is believed to have been forgotten, and no untoward result is anticipated. Gen. Hooker has sufficiently recovered to leave for his command, and for the present will be under the direction of Gen. Burnside. It is believed, however, that he will eventually succeed the latter, who, I have reason to believe, is not yet placed in permanent command. Nothing has transpired here with respect to the instructions of Lord Lyons, though a rumor is current that he will soon propose an armistice between the contending parties."

From the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* we receive an intimation of the probable destination of the expedition under Gen. Foster, which left Newbern a short time ago. The *Register* entertains no doubt that a movement is to be made against the railroads running from Wilmington to Petersburgh, and believes that Weldon is to be the point attacked. The National forces, at last accounts, were reported to be only fifteen miles from Tarborough, on the Tar River, and the inhabitants of Tarborough and the adjacent counties were moving off as fast as possible, in anticipation of fighting.

Our advices from the Southwest represent that Gen. Grant has advanced beyond La Grange with his main army, and that his pickets are within six miles of Holly Springs. It is believed, however, that the rebels have fallen back from that place.

Gen. Grant informs the War Department that Col. Lee, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, has during the advance toward Holly Springs killed sixteen and captured one hundred and thirty-four rebels.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Tuesday, says: "We understand that it has been decided that a portion at least of Gen. Banks' expedition shall sail from Boston. The orders to several Massachusetts regiments to proceed to New-York, preparatory to their final departure, have been countermanded. How soon the regiments will leave is not yet known, but probably within a short time after the return of the transports that left last night for Beaufort with the Forty-third, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Regiments. It is believed that at least eight Massachusetts regiments will be attached to the expedition, and one or two Massachusetts batteries."

The intelligence from Charleston is important, and shows the necessity for hurrying forward the work on our new iron-clads as rapidly as possible. It is to the effect that the rebels there have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are all ready for plating, the iron for which was believed to have been run in on board an iron-plated steamer, which ran the blockade on the night of the 17th of October. This steamer is said to have been attacked by the gunboat *Flambeau*, which rained twenty-two shots against her sides without the slightest effect. It is said, also, that the notorious steamer *Nashville* was lying in Stono Inlet, waiting for a favorable opportunity to again run the blockade. The yellow fever is said to be raging in Charleston, over two hundred cases being reported there about the 18th ult.

The steam-sloop *Pawnee*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, reports that preparations for a combined attack upon Charleston and Savannah were being gradually matured, the crews of the *Powhatan* and other vessels being occasionally employed in taking soundings along the coast. Among other incidents of recent occurrence, it is stated that a boat's crew from one of the United States vessels blockading Charleston came very near being captured by the rebels. The men, numbering twenty-four, were in the harbor taking soundings, as usual, and getting further in than prudence would warrant, a rebel steamer suddenly made her appearance, steaming directly for the boat, the occupants of which, perceiving their danger, immediately plied their oars with the utmost vigor. After an exciting chase of a couple of miles, the boat's crew reached their ship in safety.

Some days since we published among our extracts from rebel papers the story of a National defeat, near Nashville, Tenn., in which it was stated that Col. Stokes, of a Tennessee regiment, had been killed. Col. Dibbrel was given the credit of the victory. The Nashville *Union*, of Oct. 26, says: "All this ridiculous stuff is about a skirmish in which the aforesaid Dibbrel and his command fled from their camp and across the river with as much precipitation and trepidation as if Buell's whole army had been after them. It was a most cowardly skedaddle on the part of Dibbrel."

An armed boat's crew from the gunboat *Hercules*, on the 3d inst., in Chesapeake Bay, captured on the Virginia coast a boat containing three persons, one of whom proved to be Major Reid Sanders, a regular officer in the rebel army, and son of George N. Sanders, the other two being English sailors, who had landed from a vessel from Halifax about ten days previous, accompanying a prominent rebel with dispatches to the rebel Government. At the time of this capture they were expecting a vessel to convey Major Sanders to Europe.

The rejoinder of Gen. Scott to Ex-President Buchanan, which we publish this morning, will be read with the interest which attaches to everything written by the honored hero.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, and the *Nova Scotian* off Cape Race, we have advices from Europe four days later,—to the 31st ult. The news is interesting and important. The pirate *Alabama* was known to have destroyed the bark *Wave Crest*, from New-York for Cardiff. Lord Lyons' departure for his post, and the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes at Bermuda, are coupled by the London *Globe* in some comments on British relations with the United States, which are not, in the opinion of that semi-official journal, at all likely to become unfriendly. Mr. Gladstone's rash prophecy has brought out many counter declarations of sympathy with the North, which, it is noticeable, have everywhere been favorably received. There are many signs of a reaction in the English mind. Speaking of the proceedings of Com. Wilkes at Bermuda, the *Times* thinks the Federals justified in a vigorous prosecution of the right of search where contraband traffic is so brisk. The report of the abdication and flight of King Otho, of Greece, is fully confirmed. Cotton had taken a decided tumble in the Liverpool market—2d.@3d. for American, and 1d. for Surats. The stock in port is estimated at 312,500 bales, of which 18,000 are American. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions flat. Consols 93⅞@93½ for money.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., also arrived at this port last night.

By a letter to Hon. Wm. D. Sewall, of Bath, written on board the steamship *City of Washington*, off Cape Race, Oct. 21, it appears that the pirate *Alabama*, or "290," was seen from that steamer on the previous day, cruising in the track of our outward bound ships, and that if the captain had then telegraphed the fact to our Government, a swift war-vessel might have reached the locality in season to have prevented some of the havoc made by the pirate, if not to have captured her.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, met again at noon yesterday, spent an hour in canvassing the returns from the Fifteenth Ward, which were found to be correct, and then adjourned till noon to-day, when a long session, probably, will be held. The only full vote canvassed so far is that for Assemblyman in the Second District, comprising the Fourth and Sixth Wards, where Daniel Leamy, the Tamany nominee, was the only candidate. The vote for him foots up 3,013, and "scattering" 77.

A man named John Dolan became involved in a quarrel, at an early hour yesterday morning, at a drinking saloon in Ninetieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, kept by one James Kinney. During the affray Dolan was stabbed in a most horrible manner, in the head and abdomen, from which wounds it is believed he cannot recover. Kinney, the proprietor, was arrested upon suspicion of having been guilty of the offence.

A sale of prize vessels took place on Tuesday, at Callowhill-street wharf, Philadelphia, Mr. Cook, auctioneer. The bark *Fannie Laurie*, captured by the gunboat *Shepherd Knapp*, was first put up, and was sold for $8,800, J. E. Beaseley being the purchaser. The schooner *Nelly*, captured by the steamer *Alabama*, was knocked down to Hiram Ford for $330; the schooner *Defiance*, captured by the bark *Brazalina*, was sold to C. B. Williams for $550, and the schooner *Louisa*, captured by the steamer *Bienville*, was sold to Philip Fitzpatrick for $775. All the vessels except the *Nelly* sold at prices above their appraised value. The attendance was large, and the bidding was spirited.

On the 16th of August last, Bethuel Rubert, of Urbana, Ohio, was arrested and confined in the Hamilton County jail, by A. C. Sands, United States Marshal, under charges of being a member of the Golden Circle, and of using his influence to discourage enlistments. Last week a motion was made in the United States Court at Cincinnati, by the prisoner's counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, whereupon the Marshal telegraphed to Washington to know if he should obey the writ if issued, and what his action should be in case application should be made to a State Court. He received answer that he should send the prisoner to Camp Chase, and resist all attempts to take him either by writ of *habeas corpus* or otherwise. In accordance with this order the prisoner was sent to Camp Chase. Soon after, the United States Court, Judge Swayne, refused to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Out of sixteen hundred men who should have reported at Camp Curtain as drafted men from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, it is found that there are not sufficient present to form a regiment. This has caused great consternation among those who had furnished substitutes, as many, if not all, of these substitutes have failed to report.

Salomon Cohnstamm and Geo. B. Tracey, commission brokers, were yesterday arrested by orders from Washington, charged with perpetrating frauds upon the Treasury in the matter of Government claims. They were committed to Fort Lafayette.

Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris issued an order at Murfreesboro', Tenn., on the 28th ult., appointing officers to enroll all persons in the respective districts over 35 and under 45 years of age, and to forward separate lists, together with duplicate lists of over 18 and under 35, to the Adjutant-General of the State.

Four companies of the Second Regiment of the District of Columbia Volunteers are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels. They were detailed to escort 3,000 convalescents to Harper's Ferry, and on their return crossed the river at Berlin to meet a cavalry escort. It failed to be at the appointed rendezvous, and as nothing has since been heard of the four companies mentioned, it is supposed they have been captured.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Patrick McGinnis pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and Randolph G. Kohes was convicted of an attempt to rob Harnden's Express.

The market for Money was 1 ℘ cent. higher yesterday, owing to the sudden demand from the Treasury. The Stock Market left off heavy and at lower prices. Gold, 132; Exchange, 146 ℘ cent.; United States Custom-house Notes, 125¼.

Breadstuffs were pretty active yesterday, but at reduced prices. Cotton was in more request at advanced figures. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Pork was in lively demand, and was dearer. Beef was quiet, and Lard heavy. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Oils, Whisky, Fish, Wool, Hides, and Leather. Heavier freight engagements were reported, but at lower rates.

The Duty of the Day.

The excellent spirit with which Gen. McClellan has given his hand to his successor, and parted from his army, should be imitated by his admirers, and by all loyal men. It is clear that the purpose of the President, in making the change, has been to remedy, if possible, the slow progress of the war, in response to the dissatisfaction which has been so emphatically expressed at the polls. The people have rightly chosen to hold the President responsible for the delays rather than his Generals. They look to the Commander-in-Chief, even though he is a civilian, for the right management of the war. The President overcomes his natural indisposition to interfere, and comes promptly up to the full work of his constitutional responsibility. All the movements indicate that it is fully decided that nothing shall prevent the utmost possible activity in military operations through the coming Winter months. We are, in all probability, entering the decisive stage of the war. It would be too much to hope that it will not have its varying fortunes. The uncertainty of arms has always been proverbial. But there are the best grounds for believing that the triumph will be with us. This much at least seems certain, that the Government means to put forth its utmost available strength, and that it will be no fault on its part if the rebellion is not writhing in its death-struggles before the Spring equinox. The President, in assuming the responsibilities and committing himself so unreservedly as he does to all the risks of this great work, but meets the call of the people, and he has a right to their staunchest moral support.

A truce, then, for the time, to all further wrangling about measures or men. Let the spirit of the recent political canvass, so far as it tended to generate bitterness and discord between really loyal people, die out and be forgotten. Disloyalty will soon be ashamed of its own weakness, and be glad enough to hold its peace. Let this final stage of the struggle—for such we verily believe it to be—be marked with something of the same high-souled devotion which so signalized and illuminated the opening scenes. Let the President again have the same magnanimous estimation and sympathy which did so much to nerve and inspire him then. Without these it is hardly possible that he should carry on this new endeavor with fitting hope and vigor. Men toil with fettered hands, with benumbed limbs, with languid energies, with impaired and weakened wills, with sinking instead of soaring aspirations, when they feel themselves surrounded by bitter enemies and grumbling friends—by foes, rivals and cold spectators, strict to mark every slip, eager to punish every error, ready to hoot at every failure; prompt to believe in every fault, and to give credit for no good; putting the worst construction upon every act, and receiving the worst rumor with the readiest ear; blaming everything they see done, and believing that nothing is done which they don't see. The people that wishes to be well served, and nobly governed, and courageously led on, must be generous and just, as well as stern; must be as zealous to reward as it is ardent to expect full and righteous service; must spare its leaders the most paralyzing of all influences—the conviction that they are serving a master suspicious, inequitable, backbiting, ever looking backward, ever prophesying failure, and utterly impossible to please. Value our favorite men or our favorite measures as we may, we must not forget that of all things which can buoy a country in great emergencies, and brace its guiding hend, that which is most indispensable is *public spirit*. It is not sufficient that the Government should be faithful to the people. The Government and the people must be *mutually* faithful to each other.

There are uneasy politicians who estimate every public event by its bearings upon the next Presidential election, and who are already laboring to make interest for this or that favorite candidate. Nothing could be more puerile. It is impossible for any mortal man to divine what will be the situation of the country, or the temper of the people, two years hence. This has all to be determined by developments and issues which still lie in the unknown future. As there could be no more absurd and suicidal public policy than to settle at the present time upon the next President, so there can be no greater mistake in friendship than now to associate any favorite name with a candidacy for the position. There could not possibly be a surer way of blasting any man's prospects. The present situation is too grave for any such impertinence to be tolerated. It is our present business to support the President we have, and with our entire energies. Upon our fidelity in that regard, will in great measure depend whether we are to have, not this or that President hereafter, but any President whatever. It is certain that President Lincoln has resolved to risk everything upon the most vigorous prosecution of the war possible. If he fails, this war fails, and the Union perishes. He cannot but fail, if the public heart turns against him.

The Newspaper Business.—We have loud complaints from every quarter of the country of the increased cost of making newspapers. Printing paper of all kinds has risen *fifty per cent.* within the last three months, while the tax on paper, ink, advertisements and everything else connected with the business, still further aggravates the difficulty. The rise in paper, moreover, is still going on, and as it is due to the lack of cotton, it is not easy to say when it will stop. Under these circumstances publishers all over the country are raising the price of their papers, or raising their charges for advertising, or both, in order to meet this increased cost of production.

In this City, where the circulation of daily papers is much larger than elsewhere, the pressure is felt with corresponding severity. The expenses of newspapers in every department had been already greatly enhanced by the war. For correspondence, for example, our own expenses have been increased over $25,000; for telegraphic intelligence, $30,000; and so in other departments. Now, in addition to all this, comes the increased cost of paper, the war taxes, &c., adding over $1,500 a *week*, or $75,000 a year, to our expenses of last Summer. Other New-York journals suffer from the same causes, just in proportion to the extent of their circulation.

What effect this will have upon the business remains to be seen. In this City the daily newspapers have always been furnished to readers below cost,—the difference being made up from the proceeds of advertisements. Probably the publishers will prefer to meet the present emergency, so far as any change is necessary, by increasing their rates of advertising rather than departing from what has come to be the standard price of their sheets—*two cents* each. This throws, perhaps, upon the advertising public a burden which, in strict justice, newspaper readers ought to share with them,—but advertisers have so long borne more than their fair proportion of the expenses of publishing newspapers, that their acquiescence in any new pressure upon them seems to be taken for granted.

Upon the country Press the increase in the price of paper will be especially burdensome. Their advertising patronage is light, and, as a general thing, their profits are not large. They must raise their prices or break down under the burden.

Lord Lyons' Instructions—Non-Intervention Still the British Policy.

We receive from London this morning an inkling of the instructions brought by Lord Lyons on his return to this country, and concerning which there has been such a large amount of portentous speculation, based on nothing. By this we are reassured once again in regard to the improbability of foreign, or at least of British, interference in our affairs; and though the protestations of continued neutrality are not yet given in their official form, the statements may be regarded as semi-official, and their authenticity and accuracy as beyond question. The precise point, as stated, is that "Lord Lyons takes out with him the most full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either through a restoration of the Union on the old or any new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, *she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.*" To this the London *Globe* adds, that there is no doubt that Lord Lyons' "intercourse with the President's Government will remain as peaceful and uninterrupted as the best friends of England and America could wish," and that "on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers no course will be pursued calculated to give any just cause of offence to the still great State beyond the Atlantic." So if, as is to be hoped, there be no diplomatic hypocrisy about these fine phrases, those who have been disturbed in their souls about intervention may now lapse into quiet for some time longer. There will be no stoppage, of course, to the building and equipping of ships and rams for the rebels in British yards; there will be no surcease to any of the innumerable acts of practical unfriendliness which the British Government has so long winked at. These, to be sure, will continue as ever; but, than these, there will be nothing more.

The anxieties of some parties on another point which it was thought England might seize as a cause of quarrel, may be quieted by the sensible and pacific manner in which it is discussed by the London Press. It was feared that the act of Capt. Wilkes in blockading, as it is termed, the Island of Bermuda, and his recent difficulty with the ship *Gladiator*, might lead to complications. But the *Times* obligingly states that though the English people may share in the indignation of the people of Bermuda, "there are perhaps some reasons why the right of search, which has always been stoutly maintained by ourselves, should be exercised by the Americans on this occasion with as much rigor as they can venture to employ;" and the *Globe* feels quite sure that "if Com. Wilkes transgresses the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will not sanction his acts, and as they repudiated him before, so, if there be occasion, they will repudiate him again." Influential journals of every stripe speak of the matter in a similar strain.

Under all these circumstances, and taking things as they appear on their face, it must be confessed that Lord Lyons has returned to his post with instructions as satisfactory to our Government and people, as we believe them to be agreeable to himself; and that there are no difficulties between his Government and ours which threaten to disturb the present relations.

Our relations with France, too, we have every reason to believe, notwithstanding recent rumors, are in a sufficiently satisfactory condition. There have undoubtedly been delicate questions discussed between the Emperor's representative and our State Department, but they are all capable of easy solution. The Secessionists in Europe will, of course, predicate great hopes upon the fact that Mr. Slidell has at last really had an interview with the Third Napoleon; and we shall likely learn from them what a wonderful impression the New-York rebel's arguments produced upon the Imperial mind, and how solemnly His Majesty listened and nodded, if not how he winked. But still we believe now, as heretofore, that there is really nothing to be apprehended, at least for some time to come, from the Imperial Government.

The present pacific advices from Europe only add force to the argument for quickly and decisively quelling this rebellion. We shall never be free from apprehensions, or indeed from danger of foreign interference, while the war maintains anything like its present aspect. A single day may change entirely the appearance of things abroad; a single step or misstep on our part may produce complications whose results no man could foresee. To the President as Commander-in-Chief—to Gen. Burnside, Gen. Rosecrans, and the naval forces soon to begin operations on the coast, we look for such action as shall speedily and forever remove all cause or occasion of foreign interference in our war.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

There was one thing about the Harper's Ferry surrender which always puzzled us, and we are pleased to find some light thrown upon it, though indirectly, in the report of the Military Commission.

We were never quite able to reconcile the conduct of Col. Miles with open and acknowledged treachery. Some of his acts seemed very like it, but if there had been any agreement between himself and the rebels, in pursuance of which the place was to be surrendered, it was difficult to see why the rebels' cannonading was allowed to continue so long after his white flag was hung out. If the rebels had been in treaty with him, they would have been expecting a surrender, and would have been on the lookout for the signal, and, pressed for time as they were, they would not have postponed negotiations one moment. Hence we have doubted open treachery on the part of Col. Miles, supposing rather that his failure to hold out was a result of half-heartedness in the cause, of political opinion, of expectation that some settlement would ultimately be patched up between the rebels and the Government, until which time he would in some way escape punishment, and after which he would have claims upon the Southern leaders for services rendered.

But how could he have expected to escape punishment? What shield had he behind which he might retire when he should be called in question for the surrender of his post? For that he must have trusted to showing that with his men thus cooped up as they were, amid the fire of rebel batteries, and with ammunition exhausted, he was warranted in surrendering his command as he did. But what possible excuse could he have to offer for not retaining Maryland Heights, but bringing his men, or allowing them to come from that commanding position into the valley below? A sentence in the report throws light upon this point. We are told that Gen. White urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require the taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. But Col. Miles had orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity; and while admitting the importance of the Heights, he seemed to regard those orders as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that "*to leave Harper's Ferry, even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions.*"

This, then, was the pretext on which he acted. Obedience to orders was the shield on which he relied. Never was a more amazing position taken by a man who was seeking for excuses for not doing his duty. Because he was told to hold the town, he could not hold that which alone made the town tenable. He might just as well have allowed the rebels to occupy his batteries and seize the arms of his troops because they were not named in the order to him to hold the place.

Col. Miles is dead; and one always feels reluctant to characterize as it deserves the ill conduct of one whom death prevents from defending himself. But such conduct as this ought not to be passed over. It ought to be condemned universally as a protection against its repetition.

The President has begun the course of endeavor to give to the army able and successful leaders. We hope he will not fail to search narrowly for, and inexorably weed out of the whole service, every officer who has the slightest tendency to such reliance upon orders as Miles was guilty of. Let it be clearly understood, that though disobedience of orders, even if it brings success, is not to be favored; yet such literal obedience as this, which is on the lookout for self-preservation rather than the country's good, is sure to be visited with condemnation, swift and inexorable.

Blockade-Breaking at Charleston Again.—It is not very cheerful news for the Navy Department that we receive to-day from Charleston, S. C. On the night of the 18th of October, a rebel steamer ran the blockade and entered the harbor, paying not the slightest attention to the guns of the blockading vessel, the *Flambeau*, that endeavored to arrest her course. It is alleged that the rebel was iron-plated, as the shots of the *Flambeau*, twenty-two in number, fired, we are led to believe, at point-blank range, "fell off from her sides like hail."

This may be an error in fact—the shots of the *Flambeau* may not have reached their object—the rebel steamer may have escaped by her sheer audacity, as did the *Oreto* not very long since at Mobile, for which Commander Preble lost his place in the navy. Our Charleston blockaders, if caught napping, may try to escape censure by suggesting that their enemy, though promptly followed and hit, was invulnerable.

It seems to us that an iron plated steamer, so absolutely invulnerable, would hardly have received the broadsides of the *Flambeau* so tamely. It would have been a safe and perfectly easy matter to run her beak into the *Flambeau* and sink her, or to have got in pistol range and sent a few shot that would have extinguished beneath the waves the lights of this flickering *Flambeau*. Such a victory would have gilded the triumph of entering Charleston harbor, and an iron-clad would hardly have declined the opportunity of so good a stroke of war. For this reason we are rather incredulous as to the iron plates on the outside of the blockade runner, though we have no doubt of there being plenty of iron plates within the steamer, intended for the rams now building at Charleston. The Liverpool *Post* long since told of such a ship and such a cargo, destined for the identical port she has just entered.

The British Consul, who left Charleston on the 18th of October, states that a rebel ram, iron-clad, has just been launched at Charleston, and that two more were ready and only waiting for the plates that were daily expected from England—the plates, no doubt, that went in the night after his departure. If this is so, then the opportunity of capturing Charleston easily has been allowed to pass. We never could see why the *Monitor*, after the James River service was concluded, was not taken to Charleston and used in an attack on that city. If she is invulnerable, as claimed, she could have steamed past Fort Sumter, regardless of its iron hail, and captured or destroyed Charleston and all the rams that were building there. The blockade of Charleston harbor will never be effective till we occupy its waters.

Needless Dissensions.—The *Journal of Commerce* says that Gov. Seymour "boldly proclaims the war for the Union and the Constitution, in opposition to the radical theories of a servile war, with insurrection and massacre, *for the purpose of opposing Slavery, Union or no Union.*" We heartily concur with Gov. Seymour in this position. So do the great mass of the people of this State, without distinction of party. Of those who voted against him at the late election, ninety-nine hundredths, we venture to assert, assent fully to this doctrine. Indeed, we should feel greatly obliged to the *Journal of Commerce* if it would point to any party, or any considerable number of persons, who would prosecute this war "for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, *Union or no Union.*" We know no such men.

The *Journal* is very fond of denouncing certain men whom it styles *radicals*. So far as we understand their views on the subject of Slavery, they do not, as a class, come within the sweeping denunciations thus passed upon them. Even they favor emancipation, not as an end in itself, but as a *means* of crushing the rebellion. They see, as everybody must see, that Slavery is an element of strength to the rebels—that it adds prodigiously to the power of their armies in the field; and they see no reason why the blows of war should not fall upon it as well as upon anything else which strengthens the rebellion, and makes it more difficult for our Government to crush it. Does the *Journal?*

It seems to us about time that these foolish and mischievous dissensions, among men who claim to be loyal, should cease. The clamor against radicalism on the one hand, and against conservatism on the other, is utterly unmeaning and absurd. He is a true conservative who favors the most prompt and vigorous measures for breaking the military power of the Southern Confederacy, and thus crushing the rebellion; and there is no man more radical than he who would spare the rebels any of the sacrifices and sufferings which war involves, and thus contribute to the overthrow of our liberties and the destruction of our Government. The Administration has never shown itself disposed to err on the side of excessive rigor in its dealings with the rebels. All its movements have been marked with a degree of lenity and moderation which ought certainly to satisfy the most fastidious conservative.

The President's Proclamation contains nothing which should meet the censure of the *Journal of Commerce*, or of Gov. Seymour, nor do we understand either as objecting to it. They claim, indeed, to be the special friends and supporters of the President, and call upon the whole country to support him in his contest with the rebellion,—including, of course, whatever means he may find to be necessary for the accomplishment of this result. In fighting the "Radicals," therefore, with so much vehemence, they seem to us to be fighting shadows. It would be much more useful, and quite as patriotic, to seek to promote union at home, by avoiding all needless contests, and to concentrate the whole strength of the country against the rebellion.

The Attacks Upon Judge Tremain.—The Albany *Atlas* copies from the Sandy Hill *Herald* a very abusive paragraph concerning "the traitor Tremain;"—among other things, it says that "so unpopular was he that even the Republicans refused to hear him speak when he visited that county."

Mr. Tremain has never claimed to be a Republican, and we presume he is now, what he always has been, a Democrat. He has always acted with the Democratic Party,—has received high office at its hands, and still adheres to its principles and doctrines. But last Fall he thought it his duty to throw all his influence on the side of the Government in its contest with the rebellion; and he saw fit to act with the party which took the same view of public affairs, and to support the candidate nominated explicitly on that platform. His nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was made to strengthen the ticket, and not to gratify any wish or meet any claim of Mr. Tremain himself. Throughout the canvass he labored with zeal, energy and ability, to secure the success of the cause he had espoused. He addressed Democrats far more than Republicans, and was listened to everywhere with the attention and respect he deserved. If Sandy Hill was an exception to this, the fact speaks badly for the good sense and good taste of its inhabitants.

Mr. Tremain has done nothing to provoke the extraordinary virulence with which he is assailed by those with whom he used to act. He will not be injured by it, and can afford to despise it. In fact, his assailants pay a high tribute to his ability and efficiency, when they thus denounce him for an act which hundreds of the best men of their party have committed without censure.

The Cavalry Service.—Major H. Robinson, who has devoted himself with rare patriotic ardor to the development of the cavalry arm of the service, has been induced, by the application of our leading citizens, to deliver a public lecture on the subject. The time chosen is Friday evening, and the place, Cooper Institute. The proceeds of the lecture will be handed to the Sanitary Commission

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

VISIT OF GEN. HALLECK TO THE ARMY.

Gen. HALLECK'S visit to the Army of the Potomac, alluded to last night, took place to-day, and will include a thorough examination into its condition.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE is also everywhere greeted with unmistakable evidences of affection and confidence. The army, generally, is in high spirits and anxious to move against the enemy.

Some instances are named of resignations tendered by officers, many of whom have long desired to leave the service, and all being such as Government can profitably spare.

Gen. SETH WILLIAMS remains with Gen. BURNSIDE as Assistant Adjutant-General, Gen. BUFORD as Chief of Cavalry, and Col. SACKETT as Inspector-General. Several other of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S best staff officers express the desire to remain in active service.

It is said that some officers who have tendered their resignations have asked leave to withdraw them, but it is believed that the Government has sufficient judgment, firmness and self-respect to strike from the rolls of the army all who prefer partisan paltroonery to patriotic service. No resignations, however, had been received at headquarters up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Col. KEY, one of the ablest officers in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, is still here, and is desirous of continuing in active service. Col. KEY'S programme for the war differs totally from that of his brother, and if carried out, would soon make the rebellion one of the dreadful memories of the past.

GEN. HOOKER'S RECEPTION IN THE ARMY.

If popular demonstrations furnish any test of popular regard, Gen. HOOKER'S reception at Fairfax and Warrenton yesterday would seem to indicate that he possesses, to the fullest extent, the confidence and affection of the soldiery. Not only was he received by his old corps with the fullest applause, but the same *furore* was created in commands to which he was personally a stranger. In the face of such demonstrations towards an officer, who so boldly denounces the previous inactive policy of the army, it is idle to talk of dangerous disaffection on account of the removal of a Commander who, whatever his personal influence, has never inspired so deep-seated and intense enthusiasm.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH returned to-day from the front, and it is believed that he will soon, at his own request, be assigned to a command in the field.

A BRAVE CAVALRY OFFICER.

The following dispatch pays a merited compliment to one of the ablest and bravest officers in the West:

LAGRANGE, Nov. 11, 1862—10:30 P. M.,
Viâ CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken by Col. LEE, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and sixteen rebels killed. Our loss is two wounded. Col. LEE is one of our best cavatry officers. I earnestly recommend him for promotion.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

AT WILLARD'S.

Gens. WADSWORTH, AUGUR and ARTHUR, and Gov. MORGAN, are at WILLARD'S.

Gen. CAMERON is here.

NOT TRUE.

The statement published yesterday in one of your cotemporaries, that Gen. HUNTER was reappointed to the command of the Southern Department only upon condition that he would issue no more Anti-Slavery proclamations, is a mere invention, and a very weak one. There is no truth whatever in the statement.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Vast quantities of shoes, clothing, provisions and other Quartermaster's and commissary stores, the surplus of the Army of the Potomac, are now being, at great expense, sent back to the Washington depôts. This is a striking commentary on the complaints made that the army was delayed in consequence of the want of these supplies.

NEW DIET TABLE FOR GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Our attention has been drawn to an admirable new diet table prepared for the use of our hospitals, and which is likely to prove of invaluable service. Hitherto, the kind and quantity of food to be distributed to the patients in our hospitals has been left to the caprice of individual Surgeons, thus falling, in many cases, far short of the actual requirements. By this new system, a regular printed scale has been established, by which the exact daily quantity of each kind of food necessary for each individual is clearly set forth, in averdupois weight, and varying to suit all patients, from the convalescent to the very sick and feeble. This great improvement has been effected by a Medical Board, consisting of Medical Inspectors CUYLER and COOLIDGE, in consultation with Surgeon-General HAMMOND and Dr. JOS. R. SMITH.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that the Excise law in relation to stamp duties upon open policies of insurance *does not* regard each separate indorsement as a separate contract, and subject to duty.

The stamp upon the policy itself covers all indorsements upon it, and is alone necessary.

But all policies, renewals and indorsements, *other than open policies, are subject to stamp duties.*

In reply to questions propounded to Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. C. F. ESTEE, by W. C. MAITLAND, Esq., of New-York, in regard to the drawback upon coal oil, Mr. ESTEE has returned the following answer:

"Section 47 refers to the removal for exportation of spirits or oil on which the tax *has not been paid*, and section 116 refers to the transportation of spirit or oil on which the *tax has been paid*. In the latter case only is there a claim for drawback or allowance of the amount of tax paid. Any quantity of spirits or oil may be exported, and the drawback claimed, when duty to the amount of twenty dollars or more has been paid."

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

At the present time there are about 14,500 sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. These figures show a large decrease in the number of patients in military hospitals here. At one time these hospitals contained upwards of 28,000.

CLOTHING FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

Two thousand dollars worth of clothing, purchased, under direction of Lieut. Col. DOSTER, Provost Marshal here, out of funds realized from the sale of contraband goods captured on the Lower Potomac, will be distributed to-day among the contrabands at "Camp Barker."

SEIZURE OF TWO SCHOONERS LADEN WITH THE "ARDENT."

Two schooners, laden with whisky, were seized yesterday at one of the wharves on the Potomac, and their Captains and crews sent to the Old Capitol Prison. It is supposed that the vessels were engaged in the smuggling business.

NEW-YORK CONTRACTS.

The following is a list of contracts solicited or proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaus, by citizens of New-York, during the week ending Nov. 11:

WM. A. CROLLINS offers 1,200 wall tents at a low price, delivered to Col. VINTON. Price not stated.

FOSTER & HARDENBAUGH offer 150 or 200 wall tents and flies complete, for $50 each.

Union India Rubber Company offers india-rabber goods for Government use. Terms not stated.

E. HARMAN offers a patent wash leather sandal. Terms not stated.

MESTIMER GRIFFIN solicits contracts for 100,000 sets cavalry equipments, at $24 99½ per set.

J. D. C. OUTWATER offers 240 cases Austrian muskets, in bond, for $14 70 each.

J. J. ADAMS & Co. offer 1,000 horse brushes at 90 cents each.

GEO. E. LABATT offers 6,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets at $7 each.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Medical Examiners, by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. FREEMAN KNOWLES, of Keokuk, Iowa.
Dr. JAMES H. WHEELER, Dover, N. H.
Dr. J. J. TEMPLE, Covington, Kentucky.
Dr. OLIVER S. ROOT, Pittsfield, Mass.
Dr. JARED DUNBAR, Cambridge, Ohio.
Dr. JAMES C. BURT, Vernon, Indiana.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

Owing to a deficiency in the expected supply of postal currency, the Treasury Department will not be able to perfect the arrangements for furnishing Railroad Companies with the much-needed small change until next week.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master WARREN, commanding the steamer *Daylight*, on the morning of the 30th ult., while on his way to the blockading station off Wilmington, and when about three miles from New-Inlet, discovered a schooner lying at anchor between Stump Inlet and New-Topsail Inlet. When getting within a mile of her, the first and second cutters of the *Daylight*, under command of Acting Master GLEASON, were sent to board and examine the vessel. Before she was reached her crew slipped the cable, to allow the schooner to drift, and fled to the shore in their boats, and thus escaped. The boats of the *Daylight* reached her, and she was boarded before drifting ashore. Finding no one on board, they made sail and brought her off. There was no other vessel in sight at the time, and not a gun was fired in making the capture. The parties escaping from the vessel, after landing, fired two musket shots at the boats' crews. No flag of any kind or papers could be found on her. She proved to be the *Racer*, of Nassau, N. P., and was loaded principally with salt. She has been sent to New-York for adjudication.

OTHER CAPTURES.

Rear-Admiral LEE has forwarded to the Navy Department a report of Commander CLITZ, of gunboat *Penobscot*, off Shallot Inlet, N. C., detailing the circumstances attending the destruction of the British schooner *Pathfinder*, which was discovered on the 2d inst., close in with the land. Her crew were driven on shore by the rifled gun of the *Penobscot*, while endeavoring to tow the vessel toward the coast. Acting Ensign EDWARDS, who boarded the schooner, found the cargo to consist of salt, olive oil, boots, shoes, liquors, etc. Her destruction was occasioned by the fact that the tide and surf prevented the possibility of getting her afloat. She was set on fire on the afternoon of the 2d inst., every preparation having been made for that event early in the day. Commander CLITZ reports having on board an English flag, a quadrant and timepiece.

Further information from Commander G. H. SCOTT, of the *Maratanzas*, states that the English bark *Sophia* has been captured by the *Daylight*, Acting Master WARREN, and the *Mount Vernon*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. AMANT commanding. Their reports show the loss of three officers, eighteen men and three boats. It appears that the English vessel was discovered, on the morning of the 4th inst., lying at anchor near Masonville, when she made sail and stood for the beach, which she struck at 9:30 A. M., and boats were dispatched to set fire to her, which was effectually performed. During the affair, the boats of the *Daylight* got ashore, and the *Mount Vernon* dispatched boats to their assistance, while the two vessels kept up a continuous fire on the woods, to prevent the enemy from molesting our men. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the boats off shore. When returning to the anchorage, it was discovered that Acting Ensign O. L. S. ROBERTS and five seamen of the *Mount Vernon*, with Acting Assistant Paymaster CLARKE, Coxswain ROBERTS, and thirteen men, were missing.

Late Richmond papers mention the capture of these men.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

Gen. Scott's Reply to Mr. Buchanan.

The Relations of the Ex-President with Secretary Floyd Discussed.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret to find myself in a controversy with the venerable Ex-President BUCHANAN.

Recently (October 21) you published my official *report* to President LINCOLN, dated March 30, 1861, giving a summary of my then recent connexion with our principal Southern forts, which, I am sorry to perceive, has given offence to the Ex-President. That result, purely incidental, did not enter into my purpose in drawing up the paper; but, on reflection, I suppose that, under the circumstances, offence was unavoidable.

Let it be remembered that the new President had a right to demand of me—the immediate Commander of the army—how it had happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several of those forts, and from the bad condition of others were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested exclusively on me. Hence, to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and professional conduct, the report was submitted to President LINCOLN at an early day, (in his Administration,) and recently to the world.

To that short paper Ex-President BUCHANAN publishes a reply of double the length in the *Intelligencer* of the 1st inst. My rejoinder, from necessity, if not taste, will be short, for I hold the pen in a rheumatic hand, and am without aid-de-camp or amanuensis, and without a printed document and my own official papers.

Unable, in my present condition, to make an analysis of the Ex-President's long reply, I avail myself of a substitute furnished by an accidental visiter, who has kindly marked the few points which he thinks may require some slight notice at my hands.

1. To account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion, according to my many recommendations, beginning Oct. 29, 1860, repeated the next day, and again more earnestly Dec. 13, 15, 28 and 30, the Ex-President says: "There were no available troops within reach."

Now, although it is true that, with or without the Ex-President's approbation, the Secretary of War had nearly denuded our whole eastern seaboard of troops in order to augment our forces in Texas and Utah, I nevertheless pointed out, at several of the above dates the 600 recruits (about) which we had in the harbor of New-York and at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, nearly all organized into temporary companies, and tolerably drilled and disciplined—quite equal to the purpose in question—besides the five companies of regulars near at hand, making about 1,000 men. These disposable troops would have given (say) 200 men to the twin forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New-Orleans; an equal number to Fort Morgan, below Mobile; a reinforcement of 100 men to Fort Pickens, Florida, Pensacola harbor, and a garrison of like number to the twin fort, McRae; a garrison of 100 men to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, and the same to Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, which, like Forts Pulaski, Morgan and McRae, had not at the time a soldier—leaving about 200 men for the twin forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, where there were two weak companies, making less than ninety men. Fortress Monroe had already a garrison of some eight companies, one or two of which might, in the earlier period of danger, have been spared till volunteers could have been obtained, notwithstanding printed handbills were every where posted in Eastern Virginia, by an eccentric character, inviting recruits to take that most important work.

Now, I have nowhere said that either of those forts even with the reinforcement indicated, would have had a *war* garrison. Certainly not. My proposition was to put each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against a surprise or *coup de main*, (an off-hand attack, one without full preparation.)

That these movements of small detachments might easily have been made in November and December, 1860, and some of them as late as the following month, cannot be doubted. But the Ex-President sneers at my "weak device" for saving the forts. He forgets what the gallant ANDERSON did, with a handful of men, in Fort Sumter, and leaves out of the account what he might have done with a like handful in Fort Moultrie, even without further augmentation of men to divide between the garrisons. Twin forts, on the opposite side of a channel, not only give a cross-fire on the head of an attack, but the strength of each is more than doubled in the flanking fire of the other. The same remarks apply to the gallant Lieut. SLEMMER, with his handful of brave men, in Fort Pickens. With what contempt might he not have looked upon CHASE or BRAGG, in front of him, with varying masses of from 2,000 to 6,000 men, if Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had between them only 200 men.

I have thus shown that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the other twins, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, also. My object was to save to the Union, by any means at hand, all those works, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers—a call which the President, for such purpose, might no doubt have made, without any special legislation, with the full approbation of every loyal man in the Union.

Second—The ex-President almost loses his amiability in having his neglect of the forts "atributed," as he says, "without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. FLOYD;" and, he adds, "all my Cabinet must become witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."

Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe that the Ex-President specially consented to the removal, by Secretary FLOYD, of 115,000 extra muskets and rifles with all their implements and ammunition from Northern repositories to Southern arsenals, so that on the breaking ou of the maturing rebellion they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents. So, too, of the 120 or 140 pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburgh to Ship Island in Lake Borgne, and Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected. Accidentally learning early in March that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary HOLT (acting for Secretary CAMERON) just in time to defeat the robbery.

But on this point we may hear Ex-Secretary FLOYD himself. At Richmond he expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward; it being there universally admitted, that but for that victory over me, there could have been no rebellion.

Third—Mr. BUCHANAN complains that I published, without permission, on Jan. 18, 1861, my views addressed to him and the Secretary of War, Oct. 29 and 30, 1860. But that act was caused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my *views* in one of the earlier speeches of the same Ex-Secretary after his return to Virginia.

Fourth—One of my statements complaining of the joint countermand, sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Capt. VODGES' Company unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the Ex-President to prove "a singular want of memory on my part," and a note from Ex-Secretary HOLT is adduced to show that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand, the day (Jan. 29) that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a misstatement, by accident, as Mr. HOLT, and no one is more incapable of making one by design. Yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. HOLT, on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an excess of pain.

Mr. BUCHANNAN, Mr. HOLT and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea-beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have said promptly that if VODGES had not to land except in case of an attack upon Fort Pickens, he might as well have remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or (as the event showed) the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think require comment or elucidation, and indeed here is another marked for me by my kind visitor.

Fifth—The Ex-President has brought together a labyrinth of dates respecting the arrival and departure of rebel Commissioners, armistices, &c., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two. But as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 8, 1862.

Major-General Wool and the Harper's Ferry Surrender.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1862.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

In the report, as published in the newspapers, of the Commission, consisting of the following officers, Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, United States Volunteers; Maj.-Gen. G. CADWALADER, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGER, United States Volunteers; Major DONN PIATT, A. A. G., United States Volunteers; Capt. F. BALL, A. D. C., United States Volunteers, and Col. J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, I find the following remarks applying to myself:

"The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable (Col. MILES) in command, should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission, Maj.-Gen. WOOL is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct."

If the report of the Commission in relation to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has no more truth for its foundation than is contained in the above paragraph, it can only be regarded as a fiction, without a shadow of proof for its foundation.

It is not true that I placed "this incapable (Col. Miles) in command of Harper's Ferry." He was there in command at the time when I assumed control of this Department, and had been ordered to establish his headquarters there, on the 29th of March, by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, then General-in-Chief. On the 30th of April, the Secretary of War sent the following order to Col. MILES, at Harper's Ferry: "You will please make daily reports of the state of your command to this Department."

I have not now time to notice further the "censure" of the Commission; when I am at leisure, it will receive the attention which it merits.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General United States Army.

The Mob at Ozaka, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Ozaka County mob, not content with destroying the draft-box and rolls, attacked the private residences of several prominent persons, stealing and demolishing everything they could lay hands on, and maltreating all who refused to side with them.

The Provost-Marshal, with six hundred infantry, on the steamers *Sunbeam* and *Comet*, last evening and to-day, arrested some fifty of the rioters.

Halt! Halt!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,

Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best Soap in use is Pyle's O. K. Soap.—Intelligent housekeepers approve it, on trial. The editors of this paper, *Tribune*, *Post*, and of all the religious papers, buy it for family use. Sold by grocers every where. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

If you must take Medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

The Sea of Galilee.—Mr. BANVARD, the artist, by invitation of the American Geographical Society, will read a paper THIS EVENING, at the rooms of the Historical Society, on this "sea," illustrated with a large oil-painting, upon which he has been employed for the past two years.

Winter Balmorals.—Ladies, CANTRELL has the best Winter Boots manufactured, and he is underselling everybody, at his store, No. 813 Broadway. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or on inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathiser said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchia are 1860 strong," or Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up." &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860.—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. Drake, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S.T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-st., from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs, and material, and then soaked in water and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. Barnes are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year! With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and Jefferson Davis had better pack up and start for Jerusalem.

* * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headach, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house. Respectfully yours,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to anyone afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LAFLIN—CUNNINGHAM.—At Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Alfred Beach, of New-York, assisted by the Rector of the parish, Mr. GEORGE LESTER LAFLIN, of Westfield, Mass., to Miss LOUISA POTTER, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Walter Cunningham, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERRITT—TOTMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., by Rev. T. Lodge, JOHN W. MERRITT, Esq., to Miss MYRA TOTMAN, all of this City. No cards.

MCLEAN—ROWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Dutch Reformed Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Eells, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, of Fairfield, Conn., to Miss SOPHIA J. ROWLAND, daughter of Henry Rowland, of Brooklyn.

MYERS—OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. PHILIP V. MYERS to Miss HELEN J. OAKLEY, all of this City.

ODELL—ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. John Botton, GEORGE M. ODELL, M. D., of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, to SUSAN PHILIPSE, daughter of the late Morris Robinson, Esq., of New-York.

STEVENS—HASKELL.—At St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson, D. D., ASA STEVENS, Jr., Esq., of New-York, to SARAH J. TREMERE, daughter of the late Capt. William Haskell, of Marblehead.

SHEPPARD—MACFARLANE.—In the Universalist Church in Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 21, by Rev. B. Peters, Mr. ROBERT SHEPPARD, of North Islip, to Miss EMMA W. MACFARLANE, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAIL—ECKERT.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. Renike, JOHN B. VAIL, of New-York, to Miss MARIA C. ECKERT, daughter of Jacob Eckert, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, CHARLES CHAUNCEY BURR, son of Samuel J. and Caroline C. Burr, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CROMWELL.—At his residence in the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, Jr.

A further notice containing information of the funeral will be given.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, NELLIE P. DAVIS, only daughter of Thomas and Ellen M. Davis, aged 18 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 96 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of consumption, HOWARD, youngest son of the late Anthony N. Hoffman, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MEADE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, after a short illness, Mr. ABRAHAM B. MEADE, late merchant of this City, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 300 West 22d-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sheriff's Jury, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA EVELYN, (Little LOUISE,) youngest daughter of Jacob and Jane M. Miller, aged 11 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 292 2d-av., near 18th-st., New-York, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

ODELL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, VALENTINE ODELL, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the house of Isaac Underhill, in Upper New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, the youngest child of Charles R. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, Kent-st., Greenpoint.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ANGELINE, only child of John and Dorotha Phillips, aged 20 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 30th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise.

QUINCY.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a long illness, GEORGE QUINCY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 6th-av., at 1 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst.

SHOWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN SHOWELL, aged 40 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 64 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

VANDERBECK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, SARAH ANN, the widow of John V. Vanderbeck, aged 51 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 273 East Houston-st., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 537.—Nov. 12, 1862.
28, 25, 2, 53, 48, 44, 42, 65, 17, 24, 21, 68, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 538.—Nov. 12, 1862.
35, 74, 70, 72, 25, 76, 52, 56, 37, 54, 31, 20, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERROR.—In Kentucky State Lottery, Extra Class No. 535, the third drawn number should have been 53 in place of 55, as erroneously printed in yesterday's edition, the mistake being made by the compositor.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway, up stairs. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Haff's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels Turpentine.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES, FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

ORDINATION AT YONKERS.—MR. SAMUEL T. CARTER will be ordained, and installed as Pastor of the Westminster Church, at Yonkers, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., by the Second Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Dr. MCELROY, of New-York; Dr. MANN of Princeton, and Mr. PHRAENER, of Sing Sing, will take part in the proceedings.

Services commence at half-past 5 P. M.

The public are cordially invited to be present.

Cars leave Chambers-st., at 3:30 and 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 8:30 P. M.

THE "LADIES' RELIEF UNION" CONtinues to meet at the rooms of Grover & Baker, No. 495 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, of every week, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Contributions in money, or in material to be made into clothing for the soldiers, will be received at any time at the rooms. Yarn will be thankfully received and made into stockings, and all goods received by the Society will be faithfully appropriated.

MARY S. HENSHAW,
Secretary "Ladies' Relief Union."

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F.Y.S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.

Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS.

See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

EAR RINGS AND PINS.—SOME AS LOW AS One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each. Band and Link Bracelets as low as One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE CASTLE OF SOUDAY.

A NOVEL,
By ALEXANDER DUMAS,
Author of "The Three Guardsmen," "Monte-Cristo," &c.
Price 50 cents.

This book bears the unmistakable impress of being coined in the same mint that produced "Monte-Cristo" and the "Three Guardsmen." The period chosen by the author is one of the most interesting in the history of modern France; when the Duchess de Berri (the only *man*, according to Napoleon, of the Bourbon family) made her desperate attempt to overturn the throne of the Orleans dynasty.

Also.

THE KNAPSACK FULL OF FUN;
OR, 1,000 RATIONS OF LAUGHTER.
Illustrated with over 500 comic engravings. Price 25 cts.

NEW DIME SONG BOOKS.

THE LITTLE MAC SONGSTER—Containing a splendid collection of entirely new and original patriotic, convivial, comic, gay and rollicking camp songs, interspersed with comic stump speeches, recitations and bits of camp wit. All the songs in this book may be sung to popular and well-known airs.

BOB HART'S PLANTATION SONGSTER—Being a collection of all the New, Fashionable, Patriotic, Ethiopian, Comic, and Humorous Songs, together with the celebrated stump-speech, "Dat's What's de Matter," and numerous comic recitations, as sung and delivered by Bob Hart, the celebrated Ethiopian vocalist and comedian.

TOUCH THE ELBOW SONGSTER—Containing all the New and Popular Patriotic Army Songs, as sung by our Soldiers whilst in Camp, Bivouac or "Marching Along," embracing many copyright songs never before published. All the songs in this book have popular and well-known airs.

Published by
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also, for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above books sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED:

INSIDE OUT,

A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 757 Broadway.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by the Citizens' Association.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH DISTRICT,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at their Headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1862, at 8 o'clock.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

S. C. REED,
L. DEAGLE, Secretaries.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.

Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.

ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.

By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.

No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.

ALFRED PARRY, Captain,
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting Officers,
No. 23 3d-av., New-York.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 83 White-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

R. D. LATHROP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUDDEROW JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA.
CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

CLOTHING FOR THE FREEDMEN.

The undersigned would earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity for clothing for the destitute Freedmen that have come under the protection of Government, and are now in camp at Hampton and Norfolk, Va. These needy ones are mainly women and children, whose husbands are at work for Government, in connection with the army of the Potomac and elsewhere, receiving nothing but rations, or so small a pittance as to have no means of providing for their families. The rest are aged and infirm men. There are about a thousand in Hampton, quartered in tents, and a still larger number at Norfolk—780 at Fort Norfolk and 350 quartered in a large storehouse and in barracks. Could the benevolent look upon these pitiable objects of charity, tattered and shoeless, destitute of decent clothing, and compelled to sleep on hard boards, bricks, or ground, without a pallet, or scarcely a rag under them, their hearts would bleed, "and eyes unused to weep o'erflow with tears."

There are many who would gladly contribute to their comfort by at least furnishing their cast-off clothing. We hope that in every community there will be a place of deposit selected, and notice published in Churches, or through the Press, or both; and sufficient money be collected to defray expense of transportation. If any please to contribute whole cloth, or garments cut but not made, they can be made by the "Freedmen" themselves, if trimmings, needles, thread, thimbles and buttons are furnished, as a number can do plain sewing.

There are also probably a still larger number of knitters. And yarn and knitting-needles would be very acceptable. The furnishing of work will also accomplish the very desirable object of teaching them industry. We hope that shoes will not be forgotten. Some simple medicines are also greatly needed. In the case of those for whom this appeal is made, it may be said there is the more need of charity, as the women have not opportunity to wash for soldiers as those women had who have been here for the year past.

Clothing and other articles may be sent to the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John-st., New-York, or directly to Fortress Monroe, to CHARLES P. DAY, care of C. B. WILDER.

The want is immediate and pressing, and it is hoped that the friends of humanity will not delay their charities.

GEO. WHIPPLE,
S. S. JOCELYN, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

MAJOR H. ROBINSON—DEAR SIR: Having heard of your patriotic efforts to arouse the people of the loyal States to the duty and necessity of furnishing the Government with a greater and more efficient cavalry force than we now have in the field; as also of your intentions in devotion to this object to lecture on the subject throughout the rural districts of this and other States, we would be pleased, if previous to your departure you would consent to deliver your lecture at some convenient time before an audience in this City.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

George Opdyke,
C. W. Sandford, Major-General N. Y. N. G.
W. B. Astor,
Charles B. Spicer, Brigadier-General N. Y. N. G.
C. H. Marshal,
Henry W. Bellows,
Wm. Hall, Brigadier-General N. Y. N. G.
Willett Gibbs,
Peter Cooper,
R. H. McCurdy,
Chas. Yates,

Hon. George Opdyke, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford, W. B. Astor, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: With many acknowledgments for your kind and gracious invitation to deliver my lecture on Cavalry, before an audience in this City, I take pleasure in advising you that I will deliver the lecture at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

With the highest consideration I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

H. ROBINSON.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Have now in store and are receiving by each arrival a full assortment of
SPANISH LINENS,
BLOUSE LINENS,
CROWN DUCKS,
LINEN DRILLS,
CANVAS PADDINGS,
ELASTIC CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCKS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS—Osnaburghs,
BURLAPS,
BAGGINGS,
COT BOTTOMS,
SAIL CANVAS.
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS.
A MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK
Of every description of mourning goods,
Including many articles
AT OLD PRICES.
BONNETS AND CLOAKS, OF SUPERIOR STYLES,
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.,
SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c.; old price, 2s.
SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c.; old price, 75c. to $1.
SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE!
SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language a few hours daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN music, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory reference required and given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires an engagement as teacher of said languages at pupil's residence. A note addressed to A. B. C., No. 344½ Bowery, will be attended to. Best of City reference given.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (College graduate) wants a situation in a private family or school, in or near this City preferred. Teaches classics, English and mathematics. Would take board in exchange. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching French, Latin, Music and the various branches of English, wishes the position of resident governess in a school or family; City references given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILL THE GENTLEMAN HOLDING $150, left in his hands on the 31st October last, on the event of the election for Governor of the State of New-York, have the kindness to give his address, as the party interested has lost the number of his office, by addressing R. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office?

AT A MASS MEETING OF THE HOUSE carpenters, held TUESDAY, Nov. 11, the following resolution was passed, that after MONDAY, Nov. 17, we demand 14 shillings for a days' work. The following bosses were reported as willing to pay the advance:
Mr. Germond, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. Shaw, Frecker & Hoffman, Keater & McIlvaine, Mr. Knapp, Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Ingleson, Mr. Sniffen, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Howell, Mr. Smith, in Ann-st., Mr. Smith, in 18th-st., H. M. Smith, Hennessy, in Bridge-st., Walton & Son, Humphrey & Fitzgerald, Cooper & Wade, Mr. Harris, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Farren, Michael Finney.
A Committee was appointed to see bosses who were not reported, and get their answer by the next meeting night, MONDAY, Nov. 17.
WM. MITTEN, President.
JOHN G. BUZBY, Secretary.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—THE WINTER NUMBER, WITH A SPLENDID ARRAY OF FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES, SUPERB FASHION-PLATES AND ELEGANT BRAID-WORK, &c., IS NOW READY. EVERY LADY, MOTHER, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER IN AMERICA SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Administrator of the estate of James F. Kenny, deceased, all parties indebted to the estate will please make payments to him at his office, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.
ANDREW G. COFFIN, Administrator.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 91 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer or laundress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; she has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron; has no objections to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry st., in the rear, between Grand and Broome sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a middle-aged woman with good City references; will assist with washing and make herself useful. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable Scotch (Protestant) woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes excellent soups, jellies, and is a good baker of bread. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly undestands her business: good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-rate City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook and has the best references; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 13th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 72 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 1st-av., a few doors from 14th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED colored woman, with City reference, and understanding her business thoroughly, wishes a situation as cook. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at his new and only office, No. 400 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.; has good City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing; understands family cooking, soups, game and making butter. No objection to go to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a middle-aged woman of tidy habits, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and soups; do part of the washing in magnificent style; a permanent home and $7 a month; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has served in respectable families; good reference given; none but those respectable need apply; Brooklyn preferred. Call for two days at No. 84 Hudson-av., second floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A competent colored woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 29th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, in all its branches; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, near Barrow-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands poultry, game and soups of all kinds. Best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 444 6th-av., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family; reference if necessary. Address, for one week, A. L. C., Jersey City Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by an American woman, as housekeeper; one who is willing to make herself generally useful. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and mind children; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., for two days, first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER—IN A public institution or private family, by a middle-aged English lady; is fully competent to take the charge of a public institution or well ordered household; best of references given. Call or address F. L., No. 63 Carrol-st., Brooklyn, for 3 days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to chamberwork and waiting; has got three years' reference. Call or address for two days, No. 173 West 32d-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent for either; has recommendation for two years from her last place. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED and reliable woman, wishes a situation as waitress; has the highest testimonials. Also, laundresses, cooks, nurses, &c., of the highest order. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., his only office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has five years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid washer and ironer. Has seven years reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st., third floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is capable of doing either kind of work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young American girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 43 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, by a neat, respectful young woman, a situation in the above capacity; can sew very nicely and willing to make herself generally useful; can be highly recommended for honesty and competency. Apply No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework in a small family; reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing and make herself useful; has the best of references from the highest of families. Call at her present employer's, No. 105 West 42d-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to do chamberwork or waiting, or take care of children, or assist with the washing or ironing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 475 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would do plain sewing or assist with children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 205 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting and fine muslins; best of City reference given. Call, or address at No. 444 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; can make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS WAITING AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, having the best recommendations, a place as above. Apply at her late employer's, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and understands dressing hair thoroughly. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, having been in that capacity for a number of years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her duty in sickness, and is handy and obliging, and can do plain sewing. The very best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—TO GO TO CALIFORNIA, Cuba, or any other port, by a respectable young English woman as nurse, lady's maid or stewardess; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage to California; has the best of City references for the above capacities. Apply, by note to L. ASH, No. 122 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the milliner's store.

AS NURSE AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—An English Protestant woman desires a situation, in City or country, as first-class nurse; can care for and bring up children from their birth; is also a good washer and ironer, which her references will show. Call or address ENGLISH, No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a bady from its birth, or grown children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 West 32d-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 West 29th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as child's nurse; is fully qualified, by long experience, to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; the highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse by a highly respectable Protestant woman, whose baby is five weeks old. Call at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does all kinds of family sewing and makes children's clothes neatly; would wait on a lady and make herself obliging in a permanent situation; best of City reference as to capability. Apply, this week, at present employer's, No 94 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to obtain employment in a genteel family as plain seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go either by the week or month; can come highly recommended, and is a Protestant. Call at or address, No. 246 Sixth-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' PLACE wanted, by a respectable person, who understands ladies' and children's dressmaking, and family sewing generally; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 268 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as seamstress; will assist in chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 97 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or to assist as nurse; understands hair dressing; satisfactory City reference will be given. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more families to work for by the day or week; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 343 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, work by the day at her residence, No. 49 3d-av., or at the residence of her patrons. Perfect satisfaction given; best City reference given. Prices with the times.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as laundress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner of 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 439 6th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.—TWO COLORED girls desire situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; both have good City reference. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOR many years, some change of employment. Address M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at Mrs. GREEN'S.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A REFUGEE FROM THE SOUTH, IN THIS City now, in great destitution, willing and able to work, writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of business, desires a situation where he can earn his daily bread; he can give good recommendations, and a line addressed to R. R., No. 31 Bible House, will secure an interview with him.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.
A young married man, having had large experience in banking, (principally at the counter,) also in the produce commission business, foreign accounts, &c., desires a situation in a first-class banking or mercantile house. The best of reference given. Address AUGUSTUS, Box No. 2,818 Post-office.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—The advertiser desires a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoor; not afraid of work, mental or physical; is a quick accountant; plain penman, book-keeper and pleasing salesman; A 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHOSE evenings are disengaged, wishes to obtain the keeping of a set of books for a concern or an estate. Undoubted references can be furnished as to honesty and capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, as gardener, classic in the laying out of roads, walks, and ornamental planting; perfect grower of flowering plants, fruits, foreign and domestic; well versed in the various soils and climes adapted to their health and fruitfulness, with good reference. Address D. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; also, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, fruits, flowers and the propagation of greenhouse and hot-house plants; best of City references given as to capability and sobriety. Address T. B., Gardener, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by a respectable single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands gardening in every respect, and is also an excellent groom and coachman; is a thorough, competent, steady man; refers to gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived several years. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant single man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City and country reference; no objections to go to the country. Address F. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has had fifteen years' experience in this City and vicinity; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address B. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. a situation by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can come highly recommended from his last employer in the City. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young married Protestant man; is strictly sober; is a careful and safe driver; will be found willing and obliging; satisfactory reference given from his last place. Call on or address R. M., Ch. Waters, No. 840 Broadway, saddlery-store, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of reference; is not afraid of work; no objection to the country or City. Address M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to make himself useful; has three years City reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who knows the care and management of horses well; good reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address a note, for two days, to H. REILLY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant man that understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address W. H. W., No. 305 4th-av., in the saddler's.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman in a private family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen until suited at the residence of his present employer, No. 140 Madison-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who knows his business well, as coachman; good reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address, for two days, H. REILLY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at his present employer's, No. 140 Madison-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, DISPOSING of his horse, wishes to procure a place for his coachman; is a good groom and careful driver, and can furnish the best of City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect. Has most satisfactory references. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish good City reference. A country place preferred. Call or address JOSEPH BRIDGWOOD, No. 310 Mott-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as cook and to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly and have the best of reference from their last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SOBER and industrious married man, without incumbrance, who is a good gardener, milker, can take care of a horse, is a careful driver, is respectable, and not afraid of work; such a man may hear of a good situation, and permanent so long as he consults his employer's interests. Address, with name and reference, HAMPDEN, for two days, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a competent Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; the best of references required. Call at No. 195 West 29th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; (a single colored man preferred;) must be well recommended and understand his business. Apply at No. 101 Cliff-st.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet to go to Australia, (Melbourne,) with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfant sachant; bien coudre et bien coifér de bonne références de la ville. S'adresser à No. 101 Walker-st., pour 2 jours.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eight-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS—A valuable medical patent, with introduction in the practice of the specialty for sale, or partner wanted. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—SIX OR EIGHT HORSES WILL BE taken for winter-keep on a farm near the City. Apply to E. VANSYCKEL, No. 1 Moore-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY (Thursday,) Nov. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st..

12 shs. North R. Bank	$50	28 shs. Union Bank	$50
50 shs. Grand-st&N.R.R.	50	18 shs. Brevoort Ins	50
26 shs. Commerce Ins	100	50 shs. Northwestern Ins	50
14 shs. Mer. Mut. Ins	100	200 shs. Cairo City prop	100
15 shs. Second-av. R	100	16 shs. Gebhard Ins	100
40 shs. People's Ins	50	25 shs. Bowery Ins	25
23 shs. Equitable Ins	35	40 shs. Col. Mar. Ins, hyp.	100
20 shs. New World Ins	50	17 shs. Commercial Ins	50
40 shs. St. Nicholas Ins.	25	20 shs. Excelsior Ins	50
20 shs. Jefferson Ins. Co	30		

$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. 1st M. Bs., E. E., (hyp.)
$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. 2d M. Bonds, (hyp.)
$5,000 Penobscot R. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Great Western R. 1st M. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE AND ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
DINING ROOM, HALL AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
BY D. W. IVES & CO.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway,
THE VERY ELEGANT STOCK
of choice custom-made furniture, including rosewood, walnut, oak, mahogany, chamber, parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and sitting-room furniture.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES,
made in the best manner, by the best City manufacturers. Every lot will be guaranteed to be as represented, and we respectfully invite purchasers to examine the stock. The
ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SUITES
comprises very rich rosewood and walnut sets, armoires, wardrobes, &c. &c. Now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—By order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 6½ o'clock,
And the succeeding evenings of the week, at the same hour,
LIBRARY BOOKS—Comprising an immense collection in all departments of literature, arts and sciences, including very many old, important and scarce works, &c. For particulars see catalogue, to be had, on application, at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES,
PARIAN AND GLASS WARE, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, &c.
To be sold for account of whom it may concern,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 141 Broadway,
A large stock of the finest goods, of late importation, viz.: Superb clocks, bronzes, vases, parians, dinner and tea sets, toilet and cologne sets, glassware, &c. to which the notice of buyers is asked, as the sale is absolute.

M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—A large catalogue of valuable original oil-paintings, by the late REMBRANDT PEALE, with engravings, pencil sketches, and other works of art, comprising the contents of the studio of this eminent artist, will be sold without reserve on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Included in the catalogue are the duplicate of R. Peale's original portrait of Gen. Washington, painted in 1795, also copies by this artist of the portraits of Washington by C. W. Peale, (1772,) by Pine, (1785,) Stuart's first, (1795,) Trumbull's, (1792,) and Stuart's second, (1795,) and one of Mrs. Washington by C. W. Peale.
Also, the private collection of a gentleman removing from the city, painted to order, including works of Rothermel, Church, Winner, Paul Webber, Jutsum, Cropsy, Bonfield, Birch, and other eminent artists.
Orders from parties unable to attend the sale will be executed by the auctioneers, free of charge. The paintings can be seen at the Academy, three days previous to the sale, free. Catalogues may be had at Williams & Co., No. 353 Broadway.
M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
An elegant pair of carriage horses, rockaway carriage, harness, robes, &c.—a private establishment—horses are dark bay, black legs, manes and tails, 15¾ hands, weight 1,100 pounds each, and very stylish, fast drivers, kind and gentle in all harness, and both very superior under the saddle; have been used only as family horses, and is a very rare chance for a desirable purchase.
Also, a fine, four-seat rockaway, robes, &c. Can be seen at any time on application at our store.
Also, a chestnut horse, nine years old, 16 hands high, and gentle in harness or under the saddle, a good family horse and sold for want of use; a covered rockaway, with moveable front and seats for four persons.
Also, a silver-plated single harness.
Also, a Canadian pony, a beautiful saddle horse.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, a large line of the above goods, consisting of fine gold hunting English patent and straight-line levers, duplex chronometers, nickle movement anchors and cylinders, 18-carat hunting magic levers and ladies' enameled watches, silver hunting English patent levers, nickle movement anchors and cylinders, fine gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains in great variety; also, fine gold single-stone and cluster diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, studs, buttons, and one very fine diamond and opal set; one splendid 18-carat gold bracelet, with watch inclosed in centre; gold, garnet, pearl and plain 18-carat rings, pins, brooches, ear-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, and a variety of goods too numerous too mention. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, PHÆTON AND HARNESS, by EDWARD SCHENCK. THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, an elegant team of sorrels, 15¾ hands, 7 and 8 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; very stylish, and exceedingly fine drivers, either double or single; fine saddle-horses, and believed to be as fine a span for a gentleman driving as can be shown in the City; can trot easily in 3.30, and are uncommon fine roadsters. Also,
AN ELEGANT DOG-CART OR PHÆTON,
built to order by Brewster & Co., in their best manner, and cost $450. Also, an elegant double-harness, solid silver-mountings. The above have only been used since June last. To be positively sold without reserve. The horses will be separated from the phæton. Can be seen and tried at Kerr's stables, 12th-st., near University-place.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Fine ancient and modern oil paintings, by order of the Executor of the late Mathias Bruen, deceased, consisting of some fine examples of the old masters, purchased by him many years ago while in Europe; also a number of fine modern pictures belonging to the same collection, and a number of modern cabinet pictures, recently imported. In this collection, may be found the works of Michael Carré Ommeganck, Sebastian Martinez, Beoghan Bonifayeo, Teniers, Cranch, Boutelle, Pietro de Cartona, Rosa da Tivoli, painted for the Colonna family, J. P. Vanhelmer, Wilson, J. D. Crocker, Sanfrane, &c. Also paintings by Sonntag, Cafferty, Mazoni, and others.
They are now on exhibition as above.

B. P. FAIRCHILD & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—B. P. FAIRCHILD & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 554 Broadway, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, consisting of plated-ware, cutlery, double-barrel guns, hollow-ware, wooden-ware, Japanned toilet sets, fire sets, mats of every description, tea trays, meat safes, &c. Also, iron safe, store-fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., enameled suites, extension-tables, chairs, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, AND LIFE ITSELF.
IS THE INFORMATION FOR CONSUMPTIVES, and sufferers by fits, dyspepsia, asthma, bronchitis, obstinate coughs, marasmus, nervous debility, neuralgia, &c., to be found in DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which will be mailed free (post-paid,) to all who will send me their names. The prescription used for the cure of the above death-dealing afflictions may be put up in any drug-store, and are entirely free from minerals. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Française. Rubber "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

FINANCIAL.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR
CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and
INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.
Effingham Townsend,
William Agnew,
William S. Herriman,
Jacob R. Nevius,
Jacob A. Robertson,
Charles N. S. Rowland,
Edward G. Faile,
John J. Phelps,
Jacob Harsen,
Edmund Penfold,
C. P. Leverich,
William G. Read,
Charles Burkhalter,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Edward H. Owen,
John F. Halstead,
Lawrence M. Luther,
Charles D. Matthews,
William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird,
Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.
CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER.
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED—FORTY SHARES GALLATIN FIRE Insurance Stock. Apply to
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550) being the whole amount of 7.30 THREE YEARS' BONDS authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1861, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with an ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov., 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the
ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO.,
policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LORINI.

Director .... J. GRAU.
FRIDAY Nov. 14, NORMA.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured TO-DAY for FRIDAY'S NORMA and the GRAND GALA MATINEE, on SATURDAY next, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC; BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Mr. Grau has much pleasure in announcing that
MME. LORINI,
Whose success in the principal Opera Houses of Europe has drawn forth the highest encomiums of the Press, will have the honor of making her first appearance here since her return from Europe,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
In Bellini's grand Tragic Opera of
NORMA.
MME. LORINI,
In her great rôle of Norma.

Mme. LORINI'S European engagements are such that she can only appear two or three times prior to her departure.

MLLE. MORENSI as ADELGISA.
MACCAFERRI as POLLIONE. SUSINI as OROVESO
Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. MUZIO
On SATURDAY next, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora...GUERRABELLA | Azucena........MORENSI
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI,
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.
Which can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of
DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel.)
For the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora .... Mme. GUERRABELLA
Azucena .... Mlle. MORENSI
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Admission to all parts, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at all the ticket offices, commencing to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear this evening, and for
THIS OCCASION ONLY,
THURSDAY, Nov. 13,
in his grand and effective impersonation of the
CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's drama of
RICHELIEU.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, to witness the opera of the MAGIC FLUTE—the greatest success of the season—and to conform with the general desire of the patrons of the Opera, Mr. ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that this opera will be performed for two nights more.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 14 and 15,
Mozart's chef d'oeuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberfloete.)
Will be presented in the perfect style which has won for it the unanimous approbation of the Press and the public.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
On SUNDAY EVENING—
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
FIDELIO
Will be shortly produced with the same perfection as the MAGIC FLUTE.

THE MYERS SISTERS

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
assisted by Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents each; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TERESA CARENI,

THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements; built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN SIXTEENTH ST., near Irving place, a full sized house and lot, in good order. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM ANTHES, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OR THOSE WHO desire a very superior furnished dwelling and outbuildings complete, within an hour's drive of the City, on moderate terms, address A. T. C., Box 108 *Times* Office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession Dec. 1. Apply at No. 119 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; has fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—A ROOM, 25x40, OF SHOP NO. 177 WEST 33d-st., lit with gas, and every convenience; well adapted for any shop or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, rear building.

TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER—POSSESSION IMmediately, the large three-story house No. 18 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen: convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILdren,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 6th avs., and 20th and 30th sts. If not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, IN A first-class neighborhood, for a family of three adults. References unexceptionable. Address L. S. J., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN 8th and 13th sts., 6th-av. and Broadway. Address, stating rent, Box No. 106 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8.
THURSDAY—
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
Fourth time, WITH NEW SCENERY,
(By Isherwood,)
and
An usually strong and novel distribution.
THE POPULAR STANDARD COMEDY,
So enthusiastically received at the previous representations by audiences that have crowded the establishment to overflowing,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Without interfering materially with the text, important transformations have been made.
THE CAST IS GREATLY IMPROVED,
And an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.
Bob Handy .... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Henry .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford .... Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir Abel Handy .... Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield .... Mr. George Holland
Morrington .... Mr. Norton.
Gerald .... Mr. Young
Evergreen .... Mr. Browne
Dame Ashfield .... Mrs. Vernon
Miss Blandford .... Miss Mary Barrett
Lady Handy .... Mrs. John Sefton
Susan .... Miss Madeline Henriques.
The original country dance, by all the characters.
The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
TO-MORROW (Friday) and SATURDAY,
Will be given for the second and third time, with its
NEW SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS,
AND
STARTLING SITUATIONS,
The comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.
MONDAY (first time)—
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY (fourth time)—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT!!
BUT
TWO
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
LAST NIGHT!
Of his performance in his
TWO GREAT IMPERSONATIONS
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
IN THE
THE IRON CHEST,
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
AS
MARITANA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
Those world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Will appear.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.—First grand subscription Concert at
IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1862, with the assistance of Madame Rotter, Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt, and a grand orchestra of forty artists; Conductor, A. Paur. Subscriptions for the series of four concerts, at $2, will be received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; T. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring-st., and Steinway & Son's, No. 82 Walker-st. Single tickets, at the door, 75 cents each. The subscription tickets can be used for any of the concerts. First grand Ball of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862, at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets to be had of members only. Particulars hereafter.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

IRVING HALL.

FATHER REED'S OLD FOLK'S
THIRD GRAND CONCERT,
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
New Costumes, Songs, Duetts, and Chorus, Songs of our Forefathers. Tickets 25 Cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... Saturday .... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .. Saturday .... Nov. 22.
ETNA .... Saturday .... Nov. 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Any information to be sent to Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor, L. I., or to the Superintendent of Police, New-York.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the Seventh Ward Bank, No. 59, dated Oct., 1833, in the name of Robert Phillips. Any person will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at the office of CHARLES WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
Full and fashionable houses greet
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE
AND YOUNG AMERICA
EVERY EVENING.

In announcing the return of this celebrated troupe, the management begs to state that under no circumstances can the engagement be prolonged beyond
TWELVE NIGHTS.
THE RED GNOME,
with GABRIEL and YOUNG AMERICA in their celebrated characters, for the last time.
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
THE CHILD WONDER,
pronounced by the press and public
THE PHENOMENON OF THE AGE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1862, will be performed, for the last time,
the great fairy pantomime, entitled
THE RED GNOME.
The Famous Warrior .... GABRIEL RAVEL
The Red Gnome .... YOUNG AMERICA
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,
BY THE GREAT CHILD ARTISTE.
The entertainment will commence with the one-act Comedy, entitled
DR. DILWORTH,
By the Dramatic Company.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.
On SATURDAY next, Nov. 15,
A GRAND RAVEL MATINEE,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open.

PALACE OF MUSIC,

14th-st., corner 6th-av.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers: Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, Frising, Gibbs, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
THURSDAY, NOV. 13,
Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY .... as .... Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS

Respectfully announces his Annual Course of
PUBLIC READINGS,
at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
and two following Fridays.
To commence at ¼ before 8 o'clock.
Tickets Fifty cents. Course Tickets, $1; do. admitting a lady and gentleman, may be obtained (with programmes) at D. Appleton & Co.'s, Rushton's, Astor House, and of Mr. Hows, No. 5 Cottage Place.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD,

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3.45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion: there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THREE-EIGHTHS INTEREST IN A well-known establishment in this City, for the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers and other machinery; connected with it is a large brass and iron foundery. The establishment is now in successful operation, with a large amount of contract and repair work on hand. For particulars, inquire of JAS. S. DE MOTT, with F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, flasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—ANY GENtleman possessing ordinary intelligence, with capital, can secure a valuable and permanent agency in Philadelphia or Boston, which will guarantee a sure income. Full particulars given by applying to Dr. ENGELBRECHT, at the Manufactory, No. 97 Cliff-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Manager has engaged
FOR A VERY FEW DAYS ONLY.
FOR A VERY FEW DAYS ONLY,
THE
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY.
Consisting of a man, woman, and child
Brought to this country from Davis' Straits, Greenland, by C. F. HALL, Esq., ARCTIC EXPLORER.
They will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. till 12 M., from 2 till 4, and from 6½ till 10 P. M.
ONE WEEK MORE,
OF
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
Who has just returned from Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,
as well as the
EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS,
from whom he has received many valuable presents.
As he is nearly ready to sail for Europe, he cannot possibly
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also, to be seen
MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
New and beautiful
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
OF GEN. HALLECK, GEN. BURNSIDE,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN,
GEN. McCLELLAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the
WHAT IS IT
in consultation with
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD,
regarding the cause of this rebellion. WHAT IS IT?
Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS.
May be seen day and evening, and, at intervals, will
PERFORM VARIOUS ASTOUNDING TRICKS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE; or, UNDER THE SNOW,
will be produced, by urgent solicitation,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

OF NEW-YORK,
WILL OPEN ITS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION,
ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
By order of the Board of Control,
VINCENT COLYER Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 10, 1862.

THE GREAT DOG SHOW,

No. 600 Broadway,
CLOSES ON SATURDAY.
Admission 10 cents.
(Dogs all for sale.)

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—THE LADIES OF the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary sts., will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 12 and 13, for the benefit of their Sabbath-School. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had of the Committee, or at the door, good for either night.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
For the Benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission,
CAVALRY,
Its History and Employment in War—Its Efficiency and Numerical Strength in European Armies in Contrast to the Arm in the U. S. Army—No Army Can Succeed Without It.
Maj. H. ROBINSON, on invitation, will Lecture on the above subject.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets procured at the door.
Admission 25 cents

IRVING HALL.

THE DISTINGUISHED
IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER,
Mr. MASON JONES,
will deliver his
FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,
his theme being
GARIBALDI
AND
THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. JOHN BANVARD will read a paper before the Society at the rooms of the Historical Society, on THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., on *The Sea of Galilee*, illustrated by views and diagrams compiled from personal observation.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Recording Sec'y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York.
J. P. HALE & CO.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. — Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock
ROBERT DINIVIDDIE, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 157 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, A NATIVE OF France, will teach French, music, drawing and penmanship, as a compensation for his board. Address V. V., Box No. 2,349 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house, at No. 5 St. Luke's-place. Location convenient to stages and cars.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had in a private family by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms suitable for a married couple, or a gentleman, at No. 13 Poplar st., within three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A MARRIED LADY DEsires a home for the Winter, where she can be comfortable and quiet. Answer for three days, to Mrs. L. D. GRAW, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Grant's Pickets Within Six Miles of Holly Springs.

The Rebels Believed to Have Fallen Back.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A special from Trenton, Tenn., of the 10th, says the Grand Army passed beyond La Grange yesterday evening. Our pickets were six miles from Holly Springs. One hundred and thirty of the rebel cavalry were taken prisoners during the day, with a National loss of two killed and two wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn that the enemy have fallen back.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile *Tribune* says there were not a thousand blankets in PRICE's entire army. Their blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away on the retreat from Iuka and Corinth.

Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, announces that the union of the Diocese of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia is completed, under the name of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. The first general Council meet at Augusta Nov. 12.

A dispatch from Gen. RANSOM, at Fort Donelson, yesterday, says: "My command arrived here to-day. We have marched 150 miles and had a fight with the rebel WOODWARD on the 6th, and are uninjured. We killed 16, wounded 40, captured 20 men, 100 horses and mules, a quantity of arms, and drove them to the other side of the Cumberland."

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The latest news from Memphis says that the rebels are still at Holly Springs, but all their war material, stores and provisions have been removed across the Tallahatchie River. It was thought the rebels might make a show of resistance at Holly Springs, but would fall back south of the river if seriously attacked.

The expedition which left Helena a few days since for Cotton Plant, numbering 1,200, found 5,000 rebels at that place—a force too large to be attacked by the Nationals with any hope of success. On their return they had three skirmishes, killing twelve, wounding a large number, and capturing twenty-four. Our loss was thirty wounded, and one hundred horses killed. The people in the country through which our forces passed are represented as actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

A late Southern paper says an accident occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on the 3d inst., by which 17 persons were killed and 30 injured.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says an extensive secret Abolition Society has been discovered in Northern Texas. The objects are to resist the conscription, and coöperate with the Federal army.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Rout of the Guerrilla Woodward—His Forces Dispersed and Driven from the State.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

LA GRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. DAVIS, at Columbus:

"The expedition commanded by Brig.-Gen. RANSOM has proved a great success. It came up with Col. WOODWARD's rebel force, 800 strong, near Garrettsburgh, and, after a short engagement, killed sixteen of his men, among them one Captain and a Lieutenant; wounding forty, including one Captain and two Lieutenants, and taking twenty-five prisoners, all their horses and fifty mules—a large number of arms and equipments—half the camps of WOODWARD's men, including his own—routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General."

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A Retrospect—Confederate Prisoners on Parole—Their Characteristics—Preparations for Active Operations.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Just now, Cairo is a point of no great importance, but still, I thought I would drop you a letter from here, on my way southward. When here, last Spring, I found the place lively beyond comparison—soldiers thronged the streets, transports by the hundred crowded the levee, receiving or discharging their cargoes; small tugs went whizzing and steaming spitefully hither and thither, while black, massive gunboats lay anchored in the middle of the river, keeping a vigilant eye down stream, in view of expected arrivals of rebel gunboats from Columbus.

Then Cairo was very much as Washington is now. Its hotels were filled with the same throngs of spruce-looking shoulder-strapped gentlemen, whose only battles were in their imaginations; whose only "charges" were such as were made against them by saloon keepers, and whose only "movements" of importance were those which involved a "change" of position in transferring their base of operations from the sidewalk to the whisky-shop. War to them was a distant, unappreciated fact, carried on in some remote *terra incognita*; and generally was dimly supposed to consist in blue broadcloth, brass buttons, glittering shoulder straps and a good, sociable, pleasant sort of a pic-nic excursion in the direction of Dixie.

Alas! there have been sad changes since then. Many of those beardless, gaily-equipped youths, at whose butterfly turnouts and imaginary battles I sneered last Winter from this very place, have developed a far different destiny than that of which they dreamed when they lighted up this dirty place with their "gilded presence." Many went down in the storm of war that raged over the vicinity of Fort Donelson, others sleep beneath trees torn and splintered by the shot and shell of Shiloh; others, again, have gone home maimed, or with constitutions broken for life from wounds and diseases received in skirmish, or march hundreds of miles from this place, where they so gallantly flourished. A short time since, when in Washington, there came from Southern captivity a crowd of hollow-eyed, fever-wasted officers, among whom, ragged, dirty and dilapidated, I recognized many who ten months ago were among the gayest and most thoughtless of those that displayed their gay plumage here in this sink-hole of the Mississippi Valley. They went dancing down the river, and have come back limping sorely, much worn by the length and roughness of their journey.

There are many officers and soldiers here now, but very few look like locomotive bouquets. All bear marks of hardship, and their countenances wear a sober look, as if they had found war a serious thing. A man visiting Washington a year from now, may find a similar state of things—the saloon-keepers gone into liquidation, hotel-keepers and clothing merchants satisfied with less than five hundred per cent. profit, and the whole crowd of glittering sidewalk-heroes, having shed their first skin, clothed in a garb which betokens that they have discovered the earnest character of their mission.

One singularity in connection with this place, just now, is that in the hotels and streets there are about as many uniforms of gray as blue. A pair of heels rest on the window-sill—you follow them toward their owner, and your eye will as likely as not range down a couple of these "continuations" clad in butternut, and ending in a coat of grey whose sleeves and collar are emblazoned with the gold hue of the Confederate. If your neighbor opposite drops for an instant his morning paper, you will very likely discover that his face is long and angular, his eyes sunken and brilliant, his beard and hair reaching respectively to his stomach and the small of his back, while the whole is crowned with the broad-brimmed hat that is supposed to indicate the exclusive possession of plantation chivalry and "niggers." The individual who flanks him on the left is a weather-beaten National Captain, and who pays no more attention to the other than if he were a block of wood, instead of a person whom perhaps a month since he encountered in the smoky mazes of some Southern battle-field.

Generally these Confederates are quite gentlemanly fellows, reading their papers, smoking their pipes, toasting their shins, and performing all the usual operations of comfortable every-day life, without asking any questions or giving themselves undue prominence. Occasionally, however, one of them will get more than his usual allowance of poor whisky, whereupon his chivalry immediately assumes a demonstrative form. One came reeling into the hotel yesterday, and introduced himself by announcing the fact that he belonged to JOHN MORGAN's Regiment—one that had killed more Yankees and stolen more horses than any other regiment in the Confederate States, and that he was a gentleman, by ——! He further assured his auditory of the fact that he could whip any five bloody Yankees anywhere in the North—that when he was at home he had a plantation of one thousand acres—that he had five hundred niggers, a pair of the fastest horses in Alabama, and that he was a gentleman, by ——! and if any five bloody Yankees didn't believe it, it would afford him pleasure to convince them of it, not singly, but all at once. Saying this, he balanced himself unsteadily, smashed his hat on the extreme back of his head, and then with a maudlin stare of what was meant for chivalrous defiance of base-born Yankees, he looked around the room, but finding no five Yankees bold enough to accept his summons, he took a sinuous and unsteady departure.

I doubt very much whether Yankee prisoners in the South are allowed similar privileges—if they are my researches have as yet failed to discover them. There are many Confederate prisoners here, both officers and privates, a majority of whom are on their way to Dixie from Northern prisons, and who are awaiting transportation to take them down the river. In not a single case have the men been allowed to go barefooted or without a change of underclothing—in fact, the only difference in their condition from what it was when they were captured is, that they are better clothed, are fatter, heartier and generally look five hundred per cent. more like civilized beings.

Preparations for aggressive operations below here continue to progress rapidly, and will probably have assumed a definite form before this reaches you. GRANT will move on their works immediately; and will do so in a style that will probably do no discredit to the army of veterans that he is leading. Other preparations for an operation of magnitude are under way, but have been to some extent deranged by the premature expositions of the plans made by a Chicago paper, whose insane endeavor to get ahead in news outran its discretion.

I shall leave to-morrow for the Army of the Tennessee, and will be in time to witness its movements.

GALWAY.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Schofield Prostrated with Typhoid Fever—Assessment Ordered, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from headquarters state Gen. SCHOFIELD lies prostrated with typhoid fever at Springfield. Meanwhile the Army of the Frontier is under the command of the senior officer of the division.

Gen. VAUGHAN, commanding in Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri, has ordered an assessment of $10,000 on the disloyal citizens of the former and $5,000 on the latter, for the subsistence of the militia.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Arrival at Trenton—Preparations for a Serenade—The General desires Quiet.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in this City at 4 o'clock this morning, with a portion of his Staff, and immediately proceeded to the State-street House. There was no excitement.

The lateness of the hour prevented a demonstration on the part of the citizens of Trenton, who thronged the railroad dépôt during the day, anxiously awaiting his arrival.

The General is accompanied by the following members of his Staff: Col. E. H. WRIGHT, Lieut.-Col. EDWARD MCKAY HUDSON, Lieut.-Col. A. V. COLBURN, Lieut.-Col. RADOWITZ and J. C. DUANE.

Brig.-Gen. MARCY, Chief of the Staff and father-in-law of Gen. MCCLELLAN, arrived here on Saturday, and is also at the State-street House.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. MARCY are also here.

The party were rather tired and jaded with their long journey, and soon retired to their rooms to rest.

This morning large crowds of the citizens of Trenton are beginning to collect around the hotel, anxious to greet the General, and this evening they contemplate to give him a grand serenade. Many of our principal citizens are already moving in the matter.

Strangers are rapidly arriving from New-York and Philadelphia, and in a few days it is expected that the City of Trenton will be quite an object of curiosity.

The General has expressed a wish to remain in quiet, and desires to avoid any excitement or ovation.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The inclemency of the day has kept Gen. MCCLELLAN and friends in-doors. He has not been out of his room, and his aids have scarcely been seen, much to the annoyance of spectators, who crowded about the house.

A few friends from Bordentown, Princeton and this city held audience with the General to-day. The conversation was exceedingly short and of a general character. A serenade is projected, but the rain will probably prevent its occurrence to-night.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Major Reid Sanders, C. S. A., Bearer of Dispatches to Europe, taken Prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The U. S. gunboat *Hercules*, Captain DUNGAN, arrived here this morning from a cruise along the borders of Virginia.

On the morning of the 3d instant, just before daylight, Lieut. BAKER, with an armed boat's crew, discovered a party on shore, signalizing to some rebel soldiers stationed up a small inlet. Finding they were discovered, they took to their boats and tried to escape.

After a half hour's chase a boat was captured, which was found to contain three men with signal lanterns, flags, arms, &c. One of the party proved to be Major REID SANDERS, a regular officer of the Confederate States army, and son of GEORGE N. SANDERS. The other two were English sailors. At the time of their capture they were expecting a vessel to convey Major SANDERS to Europe with rebel dispatches and were signalizing for that purpose.

Two English sailors landed from a vessel from Halifax, N. S., about ten days previous, which brought over a prominent rebel with dispatches for the rebel Government.

The vessel which was to convey the rebel dispatches to Europe was lying about four miles outside, but upon discovering the capture of Maj. SANDERS and the two English sailors, it immediately proceeded out to sea.

SOME NOTICE OF THE CAPTIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was rejoiced to read, in the *Evening Post*, a few moments since, of the capture of "Major" REID SANDERS, of the Confederate army, on his way to Europe, with dispatches of the rebel Government. Thinking that a few words in relation to his past career might be interesting to your readers, I have hastily drawn up the sketch below:

MAJ. REID SANDERS.

Mr. SANDERS is the oldest son of the redoubtable GEO. N. SANDERS, who lately left the country on a mission for the rebel Government. Like his father, he is eminently distinguished for his self-esteem, "brass" and general impudence, and is just the person that would naturally succeed in carrying out the objects of an expedition such as that on which he had started. He has never as yet, we believe, had an opportunity of following his father's glorious example in not accounting for public funds intrusted to him, not contented himself with obtaining an education at the public expense. He is another base example of those who, after spending their early days in the North, receiving there an education at the expense of the local or National treasury, have, in the moment of danger, turned their hands against those to whom they were indebted.

He entered the New-York Free Academy in the year 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859. His classmates remember him as one who always wished to rule and to force himself into notice, in doing which he often rendered himself supremely ridiculous. In college politics he was ever meddling and thrusting himself forward. After his graduation he visited the South. But little has been known of his movements since the rebellion arose, but his former friends supposed that he had secured for himself some good position in the army of rebels. His whereabouts were made known by the news of his capture which reached us yesterday. One can scarcely write a sketch of this rebel with patience when the advantages that the members of his family have enjoyed under the National Government are remembered. They have been pensioners on public bounty, and all, we believe, basely deserted the Government in the time of need. I have above stated how REID SANDERS received his education at the expense of the City. During the time he was attending the Free Academy, he was supported by the United States Government, his father then being Navy Agent of this port. He also had an uncle and another near relative in the navy.

I have written more than I intended when I commenced, and have taken more of your space than I expected to in holding this rebel emissary up to the attention and execration of the public. Would that he could be made to suffer the penalty of his perfidy, which was once imposed on all spies and traitors.

Respectfully, HORACE E. DRESSER.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Prophecying a Great Battle in Virginia Soon.

Important Movements in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 10th says:

"Significant movements are progressing along the entire lines of Gen. LEE's army. Stirring, perhaps startling, events seem to be rapidly approaching, promising, in reality, a sharp and decisive Winter's campaign. It is reported that Gen. JACKSON was yesterday upon the verge of battle in the Shenandoah Valley with greatly superior forces of the enemy. In a few days considerable change will probably take place in the present inactive state of affairs."

The *Whig* says:

"Gen. HILL had a fight with the enemy on Monday last in Clarke County, Va. The General says the enemy were roundly thrashed and driven back five miles. The fight was obstinate and our loss considerable.

From the activity of both armies and the frequent skirmishing taking place, it is not improbable a fight may take place at any moment. The present object of the enemy seems to be to cut off Gen. LEE's communication with Richmond."

ADVANCE UPON HIGHLAND COUNTY.

"The Yankees have advanced in force upon Highland County, Va., (about forty miles from Staunton,) This is a part of the plan by which the Abolitionists expect to crush out the rebellion in Virginia."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The following is also from the *Whig*:

"The enemy at Corinth are largely reinforced, and are fortifying, intrenching and making every preparation to hold that place.

Gen. VAN DORN takes upon himself the responsibility for the failure in his last battle at Corinth. He says it arose from neither the fault of his officers or his men, but was his own misfortune.

The excitement consequent upon the reported advance of the Abolitionists on Holly Springs has subsided. They did not come this side of Lamar, Miss."

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* entertains no doubt that a movement is to be made against the railroads running from Wilmington to Petersburgh, and that Weldon is to be the point attacked. The inhabitants of Tarborough and the adjacent counties are moving off as fast as they can. The enemy are within 15 miles of Tarborough, 12,000 strong.

"The blockade off Wilmington," says the *Whig*, "fired upon and destroyed a bark loaded with salt while endeavoring to run the blockade. Twenty-three Yankees came on shore to finish their work of destruction, and were captured and sent to Fort Fisher. The bark was from Nassau."

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

"Gov. BROWN's annual message was read in the Legislature last Thursday. He refers principally to topics of State interest. In a special message he takes ground against the conscript law, and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. He also recommends action on martial-law, *habeas corpus*, and impressment of private property."

Later—Further About the Movement Against Tarborough, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 11th inst. says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the Yankees are concentrating their forces in the neighboreood of Wilmington, with the intention of attacking some point on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. A letter from Tarborough, of the 5th inst., says the Yankees are marching on that town with 12,000 troops. They are represented to be within fifteen miles of the town, and within one mile of the Confederate troops."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrangements for the Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

PETER SMITH was brought to Fortress Monroe, this morning, from Yorktown, under guard. He was arrested near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and is implicated in the burning of the *Alleghanian*.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX's Staff, returned this afternoon from Aiken's Landing, and has very successfully completed the arrangements for the exchange of all prisoners of war.

The following officers and men are exchanged, to wit:

First—All officers and men both of the United States and Confederate service who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to Nov. 1, 1862, except the United States officers and men captured and paroled September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry. And all deliveries of prisoners up to Nov. 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second—All officers and men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island Oct. 4, 1861.

Third—All officers and men captured and paroled at Chambersburgh Oct. 4, 1862.

Fourth—The Eleventh Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tenn.

Fifth—Officers and men captured at South Mills, N. C.

Sixth—One hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Second United States Cavalry, First United States Infantry, Sixth United States Cavalry, Second United States Artillery, Third United States Infantry, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Columbus, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1862.

Seventh—All officers and men captured at, or near Richmond, and Lexington, Ky., under command of Gen. KIRBY E. SMITH.

Eighth—All officers and men delivered to Captains LASELLE and SWAN, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September, 1862, and the 18th of October, 1862.

Ninth—All officers and men paroled at Cumberland Gap on the 2d and 11th of October, 1862.

List of U. S. Officers Exchanged.		List of Confed. Officers Exchanged.	
Brigadier-Generals	3	Colonels	27
Colonels	18	Lieutenant-Colonels	17
Lieutenant-Colonels	19	Captains	467
Captains	341	Lieutenants	1,085
Lieutenants	545	Total	1,596
Total	926		

In addition to these officers are exchanged about 24,000 privates, leaving a balance due to the United States, of about 5,000 privates.

The place for exchanging prisoners, in pursuance of the 7th article of the cartel, is changed from Aiken's Landing to City Point.

[We are indebted to Col. LUDLOW for the above.]

It is rumored that Fort Darling has been additionally strengthened by a heavy base wall of solid masonry and has received a shroud of iron mail over her most exposed positions.

A new earthwork has recently been thrown up on James River by the Rebels near the Point of Shoals intended for five guns of heavy calibre.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—All the best characteristics of Mme. GUERRABELLA's finished style were displayed to advantage last evening, when the lady appeared as *Leonora* in VERDI's opera of "Il Trovatore." The skill and elegance with which she manages a voice somewhat thin and not very fresh, is a satisfaction to every correct ear, and furnishes a new illustration of what art can accomplish where natural resources are not great. In the earlier portions of the opera Mme. GUERRABELLA was so good that it almost became a matter of regret that she had not made her *début* therein, rather than as *Violetta*—a *rôle* which inevitably excites comparisons. In the last act, however, Mmme. GUERRABELLA had lost some of her power, and the exigencies of the *Miserere*, with its multiple effects, overtaxed her voice and roughened it. But the intelligence and tact of an artiste were there, and these traits, as they become better recognized, will, we are sure, enhance the estimation in which Mmme. GUERRABELLA is already held. In this scene Signor BRIGNOLI was unusually admirable; his voice pealing forth in magnificent volume. During the entire performance he was in superb condition.

The event of the evening was the *début* of Mlle. MORENSI—a contralto who is new to our operatic stage—but native and to the manner born in all else—being a New-Yorker by birth, and acquainted with the ways of mimic art. The lady is young and handsome, but neither of these traits could be detected in the hideous disguise of the Gipsey, *Azucena*. What could be discovered, however, was that Mlle. MORENSI possesses a superb voice, rich and luscious in quality, admirable in extent, and tolerably under control. So marked and sufficient were these merits, that the *débutante's* success was complete. We cannot recall a singer whose initial performance was more generally satisfactory, or who possessed more completely the best qualities of a first class operatic singer. We have only to add that Mlle. MORENSI is free from embarrassment, and acts with a good perception of effect. Her reception was all that could be desired. The house was full and fashionable. The opera will be repeated at the matinée on Saturday. To-morrow, (Friday,) "Norma," for the *début* of Mad. LORINI.

IRVING HALL.—The storm last evening interfered somewhat seriously with that liberal attendance which would undoubtedly have greeted Miss NINA FOSTER had the weather been different. As it was there was a small but enthusiastic gathering of the lady's admirers, who made up in energy what they lacked in numbers. The pieces selected by Miss FOSTER were calculated to display her versality as a reader, and her rendering of them justified the best expectation of her friends, who anticipate a great success for Miss FOSTER in her forthcoming theatrical experiment with Mr. FORREST. The musical portion of the entertainment was entrusted to Mrs. CHARLES FARNHAM, a charming vocalist, who made her début on this occasion, and was rapturously applauded; to Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON and Signors BARILI and ABELLA. This powerful combination gave so much satisfaction to the audience that almost every piece on the programme had to be repeated. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON indeed had to play four times in succession before the cormorant appetites of his admirers were satisfied.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Wallack's Theatre, last evening, the comic drama, written by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and called "Central Park," was revived. When Mr. LESTER, with judicious modesty avoided calling his foundling a comedy, and pronounced it a "comic drama," it must be confessed that he almost hit the right nail on the head. If, however, he had announced it as a five act farce he might have been nearer the standard point of rectitude. But why carp at titles? Mr. LESTER has succeeded in writing one of the most pleasing and laughable—be it drama, comedy or farce—plays that has been produced for many years. Since its production last year, at Mr. WALLACK's old theatre, many new actors have been added to Mr. WALLACK's company, and the performance now is almost perfection. The scenery is new, and in the last act the view of the lake in Central Park, with the observatory in the distance, is perfectly enchanting. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, were also equally good in their respective parts, and did much to add to the success of the revival.

News From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Orizaba*, for Panama, carrying $1,035,000 for New-York and $460,000 for England.

Very few recent sales have been made from the hands of importers. Jobbers' business is diminishing. The Fall trade is evidently drawing to a close. The latest sales of legal tender notes are at 82 per cent.

Parties have chartered a vessel to carry breadstuffs to Liverpool.

Thirty thousand dollars have been shipped by to-day's steamer for the National Sanitary Fund.

The $20,000 appropriation toward fitting out a cavalry company from this city, to go in a Massachusetts regiment, was indefinitely postponed in the Board of Supervisors last evening.

Congressman PHELPS leaves to-day by overland stage for Washington.

[The specie per the steamer *Orizaba*, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday, the 11th inst., is reported by the telegraph at only $135,000 for New-York and $460,090 for England. The probability that it should be $1,035,000 induced its alteration to that amount by the copyist for the Press.]

A Strike Among the Employes of the Gas Companies.

A LARGE POLICE FORCE CALLED OUT—A SERIOUS RIOT APPREHENDED.

A serious disturbance has been going on for some days past, in the vicinity of the two gas manufactories in this City, owing to the fact that the employes thereof concluded to strike for higher wages. The companies readily complied with their demand, and it was supposed that the difficulties were all amicably arranged, and that the workmen—some four hundred in number—would all return to their duty; but it seems that immediately after they had received all they asked from the companies, they formed themselves into an association and adopted rules, by which they not only bound themselves to abstain from work in these establishments, but also to prevent all other persons from engaging in the business. Yesterday morning, when the workmen employed at the gas works in Eighteenth-street, near Second-avenue, began to work, they were beset by a large crowd of men belonging to the Association, and driven away from their labor. The officers of the Company at once telegraphed to Police headquarters, and Inspector CARPENTER, with commendable alacrity, sent from the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and adjoining Precincts large squads of men to the scene of the disturbance, and quite a number at each Precinct were held as reserves ready to go at a moment's warning. In this manner comparative quiet was preserved in the neighborhood of the gas establishments, but a very large crowd of men hovered all day around the premises, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all who dared work contrary to their behests. Nothing but the judicious Police arrangements, made by Inspector CARPENTER, prevented a serious riot.

[Advertisement.]

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-street.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wisdon and son, child and nurse; H. H. McCall, Thomas Caden, Charles Lum, H. Osgood, R. Sargeant, Mrs. Samuel Larkin, Mrs. E. Stannard, Mrs. E. Zelweyer, Miss Waterman, Mrs. F. Isaacs and two children, S. C. Hickey, C. Oakford, Miss C. Bierezger, Miss G. Weinheimer, Daniel Govier, B. Goldstein, E. Van Zandt, George A. Brown, James Condon, Theo. Stehn, J. Rigney, J. Rondi, Charles Isaac, Louis Siebert, John G. Haas, L. W. Dodge, T. W. Reimer, John Harberle, J. R. Kimball, A. Schnerde, D. N. Bolasse, J. P. Stagg, Miss Kate Larkin, W. W. Montgomery, R. R. Montgomery, Mrs. Rowe and servant, Mrs. A. Stroud, James H. Caldwell and servant, W. A. Bell, lady and nurse, Mrs. Bell and daughter, Mr. Frank, Joseph Ballister, lady and servant, Mrs. W. E. Read, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, J. L. Reffard, bearer dispatches to French Consul; N. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Robinson, infant and servant; Mrs. N. J. Kent, infant and servant; H. Zuberbier, Jno. A. Fischer, Mrs. Wm. Cooper, E. Gauepe, Jas. Lee, Francis Brenan, J. H. Williams, H. Hamilton, U. S. N.; H. A. Soorey, N. Crane, Wm. Bliss, S. Hernshun, Jos. Lavella, E. M. Ivens, J. F. Spofford, J. H. Baldwin, M. C. Navee, Chas. E. Spencer, P. Anderson, H. E. Gillelan, Mrs. Herman and daughter, Mrs. Leeling, two children and nurse, Mr. Reed, Mrs. S. B. Bevans and child, Mrs. Waterman Mrs. H. E. Paine and child, Mrs. H. Brigham, Mrs. E. H. Reed, Miss L. Thorp, Mrs. Macken, E. P. Sileston, W. J. Bryan, Miss Stetson, Mrs. Jas. Graham, three children and servant, Mrs. Ivens, Miss Jones, R. S. Williams, A. S. Prentiss, B. Vandergriff, B. Jager, G. Hoas, J. H. Baxter.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 12—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—J. S. Prettyman, lady, 4 children, infant and nurse, A. C. Jeffrey, James Toft, James Gilian, C. W. James, Jacob Isaacs, Alfred Sellers, Mons. Devaux, Dr. J. L. Keep, A. H. S. Blow, Capt. R. Lee, Dr. Hazlett, Mrs. and Miss Fuller, Mr. Wallace, lady and 2 children, Mr. Drury, Wm. Hopkins and lady, W. McMullan and lady, S. McLean, lady and infant, J. Gasking, Messrs. Richard and J. W. Davis, Mons. Serre, J. C. Balderston, W. Stuart, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Farqhar, M. M. Ventosa, Mr. Wilcox, R. Baldwin, J. S. Hall, C. L. Flint, L. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ciquel, Mr. Laurencot, child and infant; Mrs. and Miss Martin, Miss Morrissey, Miss C. Delaine, Rev. Mr. Zabel, Rev. P. O'Reilly, Rev. Mr. Bohan, Mr. Till, Mr. Albert, John Shepherd, D. A. Wells and lady, Miss E. Lisler, C. F. Smith, J. Wallace and lady, Rev. J. W. Marcusshn, lady and child; V. Pfeifer, G. C. Barrett, Mr. Catmurr, N. W. Wallace and lady, E. H. Tickle and lady, T. Basllianelli, J. F. Weaver, Chas. Russ, Mr. Revelet, with 232 steerage passengers and the United States mails.

Nov. 12.—*In steamship New-York from Bremen, &c.*—R. J. Backen and lady, Professor Ed. Robinson and family, L. Marx, M. Focilture Arnold, F. Duckwitz, Caroline Lorenz, Theo. Achelis and family, John Irwin, F. Vetterlew, Clemens Fischer, F. Wallis and lady, L. Ringeling and family, Louis N. Arnold, Carl Papendieck, Marrer Meyer, S. De Bensy, George Arntz, Chas. R. Lohmann and family, A. Giraud, Mr. Denning, Mr. De Portallea, Mr. Refaut and lady, M. Luka.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon rises...10 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 04 | Gov. Island. 12 53 | Hell Gate.... 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans.

Ships Gondola, (Br.,) Kelly, London, Edmiston Bros.; Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, W. & A. Stetson.

Barks Spartaco, (Ital.,) Maglioni, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Trafalgar, (Br.,) Hart, Hull, John Jackson.

Brig Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Hill, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Belle, Foss, Machias, Jed Frye & Co.; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Eleanor P., Facemire, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. A. Conkling, Loper, Newcastle, Del.; Larkin, Johnson, Somerset, L. Kenny; C. S. Howe, Maxon, Key West; Lion, Furbish, East Weymouth; H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Bangor; Peru, Thorndike, Boston.

Sloop Emily Ward, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 29, and Queenstown 30th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 31st ult., at 5½ A. M., 80 miles west of Eastnet, exchanged signals with R. M. steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Oct. 26, and Southampton 30th, at 8½ A. M., with mdse. and 136 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 8, lat. 44 30, lon. 51 26, passed schr. Fanny Lincoln, bound west. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Linda, Favorin, Talcahuano Aug. 31, with copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey. Crossed the equator on the 44th day out. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Ship Flora, Peters, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Minnesota, (Br.,) of Londonderry, McGrath, Londonderry 38 ds., with whisky to G. J. Knox.

Ship Sparkling Sea, (of Boston,) Treat, London Oct. 6, in ballast to master.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, London Oct. 3, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London and Portsmouth Oct. 3, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Belle of the Sea, (of Beverly,) Sigsbee, San Francisco July 17, with hides, wool, &c., to W. T. Coleman.

Ship Meridian, Dante, London 36 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Shakspere, (Brem.,) Fechter, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 189 passengers to Charles Luling.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, Rio Janeiro Sept. 27, with coffee to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Advance, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cain, Dublin Sept. 25, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored off the Bar on the morning of the 5th inst.; 2 A. M. 7th, got under way, with wind N., but it hauled immediately to N. E., blowing very heavy, with a thick snow; was obliged to carry a heavy press of canvas to keep off shore; 9th inst., had another severe gale from W. N. W.; drifted 60 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook. Oct. 19, lat. 46 15, lon. 47 40, narrowly escaped running into an iceberg.

Bark G. W. Hall, Davis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with old iron, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Cariolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 54 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Barbados Oct. 6, via Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Jean Maurice, (Fr.,) Bayard, Porto Cabello Oct. 24, in ballast to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Azelia Davis, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., via St. Thomas 21 ds. and Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Whittemore & Co. Left at Salt Cay Br. schr. J. J. Frith, hence, just arrived.

Bark Aeronaut, Grant, Cindan, Bolivar Oct. 13, with hides to Harbeck & Co. Left bark Mercy Ellen, for New-York, with mdse.

Bark Elizabeth, Amoreaux, Whydah, W. C. A., 66 ds., with palm oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Capt. Post, formerly of the Elizabeth, and his wife, died at Whydah, July 2.

Bark Der Versuch, (Pruss.,) Steffen, Sunderland 90 ds. with coal to Wm. Salem. Had heavy weather the entire passage, split sails and received other damage.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados Oct. 25, with molasses to Bishop & Bros. Left bark Mayflower, for New-York in 3 ds.

Bark Edmund, (Brem.,) Bechman, Bremen 47 ds., via Hampton Roads, in ballast to Hennings & Gosling.

Bark Stefano, (Russ.,) Stuck, Cork 36 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda 13 ds., with old iron, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Mount Vernon, (of Baltimore,) Lowell, Rio Janeiro Sept. 27, with rosewood to Rundle, Jones & Rudge. Had very severe weather on this coast. Sld. in co. with ship Uncle Joe, for New-York; barks Marion, Hugg, for Hong Kong; Cordelia, unc.

Brig Herald, (of Sippican,) Wing, Rio Grande Sept. 11, with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 21, lat. 30 40 S., lon. 36 16 W., spoke bark Myra, whaler, Havens, cruising, 170 bbls. sperm. Nov. 5, lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke bark Jasper, for Baltimore.

Brig Palmetto, of Machiasport, Mitchell, Nassau, N. P., 26 ds., in ballast to master. Has had heavy weather; was up to the Hook on the 6th inst., and blown off during a N. W. gale; lost an entire suit of sails, one anchor with 45 fathoms chain, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage; 1st inst., lat. 35, lon. 70 54, spoke bark Ilva, hence for St. Thomas.

Brig Emanuel, (Norw.,) Baastad, Bordeaux 45 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Hurst & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 30 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Joy & Co.

Brig Fosca Helena, (Hol. galliot,) Ridder, Amsterdam 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Number 1, (Pruss.,) Brocksch, Rotterdam 54 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Bachelor, (Br., of St. Andrew, N. S.,) Waycott, Matanzas 16 ds., in ballast to J. N. Boynton.

Brig Agnes, (Pruss.,) Mentz, Cardiff 54 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa Oct. 21, with hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig James, (Br., of London,) Penniston, Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Nexo, (Dan.,) Muller, Santos 62 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Georgianna F. Geery, Conklin, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Smith, Belfast 42 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Moloda, (Russ.,) Carl, Malaga 56 ds., and Gibraltar 45 ds., with fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig A. Horton, Orcutt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Bulrush, (of Newport,) Davis, Boston, with mdse. for Baltimore. Put into the Lower Bay during the late N. E. gale. On the 11th inst., Barnegat bearing N., was run into by steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall, carrying away mainboom, &c. The steamship received some damage, but it could not be ascertained. The schr. came up to the City for repairs.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) McDonogh, Montevideo Sept. 3, via Rio Janeiro Sept. 28, with hides to Silas E. Burroughs. Has been 10 days north of Bermuda, with heavy northerly weather: lost foretopmast.

Schr. Helen, Terry, Alexandria 8 ds., in ballast to master. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales: split foresail and jib.

Schr. S. T. Baker, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Had very severe weather all the passage.

Schr. Howard Putnam, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, St. Martins 16 ds., with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sappemeer, (Hol.,) Rosenberg, Malaga 45 ds., and Gibraltar 42 ds., with wine, fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Albert Dexter, (Br., of Danvers,) Doane, Nassau, N. P., 18 ds., with old iron to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborne, Alexandria 10 ds., with linseed to master.

SAILED—Steam transport Oriole, for Newbern, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Below.

Bark Lavestad, (Norw.,) from Coast of Africa. Also, 1 brig.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. schr. Windward, Bartlett, New-Orleans; Howard Baker, New-York; Adelia Kelly, Blatchford, do.; Mary Fletcher, Brasby, do.; John Snow, Snow, do.; Fred Reed, McCalman.

Miscellaneous.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia steamers, via Delaware and Raritan, are detained, owing to a break at Ten-mile Level.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The schr. Olive Matilda, from Marseilles, bound to New-York, put into Portland, Me., yesterday, with loss of sails.

RETURNED.—Ship Arcole, Boreham, hence the 8th inst., for Marseilles, returned for repairs. 6th inst., noon, discharged pilot and proceeded with a strong breeze from N. N. W.; 8 A. M., hauling to the N. E., and increasing, double-reefed the topsails; wind still increasing; took in sail accordingly; barometer falling rapidly; at 5 A. M., 7th, hove to under lee claw of maintopsail; blowing a hurricane; glass 29; 10 A. M., tremendous squalls, which hove the ship down, with lee rail under water, washing away all the starboard bulwarks, deck-load, started water casks, &c. Sounded the pumps, and found 5 feet of water; was obliged to lash the men to the pumps, as it was impossible for them to stand on account of the water rushing over the decks. Sounded occasionally, and found the water gaining rapidly; 2 P. M., sounded, and found 6 feet of water in the hold; 5 P. M., wind died away, perfect calm; since which time have had moderate westerly winds. During the gale passed a portion of a deck, with beams attached, apparently of a large vessel.

Spoken, &c.

Black Hawk—ship, from Callao for London, Sept. 18, lat. 53 51 S., lon. 54 40 W.

Dashing Wave—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Vera Cruz, Oct. 28, lat. 23 54, lon. 72 15.

Java—ship, hence for Glasgow, Oct. 25, lat. 44, lon. 50 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 27, ships Ocean Express, Watson, from New-York for San Francisco, repairing; Wm. Lord, Brown, from do. for Acapulco, do.; Golden Cross, Snell, from Chinchas for Antwerp, do.; George & Susan, (whaler,) Yenegan, do., repairing damage received by collision at sea; ships Screamer, Jones, from Akyab, dischg.; Kineo, Peterson, do. do.; W. McNear, Fairbanks, do. do.; barks Azelia, Davis, from New-York; Justina, Forrest, from Africa; Muskingum, Taylor; brig Josephine, Woods, for San Francisco, loading cargo of ship Ocean Express.

At Rio Grande Sept. 11, brigs Abby & Elizabeth, Martin, for New-York Sept. 20; Laura, Langthorn, for Falmouth for orders; schr. Franklin Bell, Robinson, from and for New-York, just arr.

At Curacoa, Oct. 21, Br. brig Ceylon, for New-York in a few ds.

At Bermuda, Oct. 30, brig John Treat, for New-York next day.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 6th, Carlos Alberto, at Oporto; 8th, Schiller, at do.; 18th, Anaconda and Bounding Billow, at do.; 24th, Rosa, at Genoa; 18th, Prince of the Sea, at Alicante; 25th, Prince Imperial, at Havre; Amanda and S. R. Mallory, at Bristol; 26th, Norma, at do.; 26th, Union and Victoria, at Falmouth; 27th, Commerce, at Plymouth; Agnes and Undine, at Gloucester; Thetis, at Galway; Washington, at At Antwerp; 28th, Seth Sprague, at do; Brazil and Burgomeister, at Glasgow; Industry, at Newport; Sarah Shaw and Eliza, at Liverpool; Glanalo, Constantine, Frederick, Louisene, Unmindful, Meslin, Fazzio and Palten, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Algesiras—Oct. 25, Christian, Eliza, Hanmuzekel, Fawn, Panama, Megsell, J. R. Wheeler and H. Fezzat, at Deal; 27th, City of Brooklyn, at do.; 28th, Plymouth Rock, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Oct. 28, Anna Muguerbat, at Deal; 27th, Tomewald, at Liverpool; 30th, Myrea, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Oct. 24, Nellie Hunt and Honest Auffen, at Kingstown; 28th, Charlotte, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Bangor—Oct. 25, El Dorado, at Newport.

Arrived from Akyab—Oct. 28, T. P. Sage, at Flushing; Duxbury, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 28, Clarissa and Dong, from Liverpool; 29th, Excelsior, Emerald Isle, Washington, Lucy Thompson, Monarch of the Sea, S. De Wolf, and Picayune, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Oct. 29, Ben Nevis, and D. W. Clinton, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

The Paoli, from the Clyde for Portland, has put back.

The William & Jane, from New-York for Galway, is ashore near the latter point, with six feet of water in her hold, and is likely to become a total wreck.

The Sierra Nevada, from New-York for Liverpool, has put back.

The wreck of the Water Lily is ashore near Peterhead, and will be sold.

The Buenaventura, from Glasgow for Portland, has put into Queenstown leaky.

The Lucky, Lohnsta, is a total wreck near Table Bay.

LATEST VIA DERRY.

Arrived from New-York—Queen Victoria and J. E. Lockhart at Bristol; Byzantium, Jenny Moody, Punch, Ellnaloon, Johannes and Kepler, at Dublin; Derwent, Tanilla, Martha's Vineyard, Glad Tidings and Susan M. Rodman, at Greenock; Crown at Limerick.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—Carlos Alberto, Schefner, Bounding Billow, Anaconda, Oporto, Rosa, Genoa, Thetis, Galway, Plymouth Rock, Deal, Industry, Newport, Washington and Seth Sprague, at Antwerp; Brazil and Burgomaster, at Glasgow; Merlin, Lizzie and Polka, (Portia?) at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Myra, at Queenstown.

MEM.—Ship Lucy Johnson is a total wreck at Sable Bay; the Buenaventura, from Glasgow for Portland, is at Queenstown.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale dépôt Nos. 31 and 34 Dey-st., New-York.

J. C. ROYSTON.

STOLEN—A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. The horse is a medium size bay, round form, small star on forehead and flag tail. The buggy has a leather top, blue cloth lining, not much worn, (Sweaneaton, maker.) The harness was very good, letter M on the winkers, soft hand pieces. $50 reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $30 for the property alone.

D. W. NORRIS,
No. 6 East Houston-st., New-York.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.